Monthly Labor Review

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Papers from the IRRA Annual Meeting—

The Shorter Workweek and Economic Growth

Monopolistic Power of Labor Unions

Federal-State Jurisdiction in Labor Relations

Trends in Trade Union Development

The First AFL-CIO Convention

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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The Labor Month in Review

A TEMPORARY SOLUTION to the deadlock separating the parties in the Westinghouse Electric Corp. strike, accepted on February 6, was in danger of dissolution less than a week later. The International Union of Electrical Workers (formerly CIO) and other unions representing more than 50,000 employees had walked out, beginning October 17, and the ensuing weeks had been marked by sharp recriminations and some violence. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service proposed a 90-day "armistice" in bargaining over the most contentious point—the company's right to make time studies of certain jobs representing more than half the total payroll and presently paid for on a nonincentive (daywork) basis. The union had asked for guarantees that any resulting switch from incentive pay to the lower rated "daywork" scales would involve no job or income loss to the affected workers.

After settlement of the other issues (length of contract, wages, etc.) and resumption of work, the parties would again take up the time study matter. If still incapable of solution after 60 days of bargaining, it could go to a factfinding board for recommended solution; no changes in work standards would be made for 90 days after resumption of work. But bargaining broke down after 5 days.

At mid-February, the Governor of Pennsylsylvania, supported by the Governors of Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York, appointed David L. Cole and Dr. George W. Taylor, veteran labor relations experts, to investigate the strike. The 5 States are those most immediately affected by the shutdown.

Another strike of exceptional duration is that of the United Auto Workers against General Motors of Canada. As of mid-February, it was nearly 20 weeks old, the longest in Canadian history. Although agreement on supplemental unemployment benefits similar to those negotiated with GM in the United States had been reached, wage rates remained as the major issue.

THE UAW AND THE MACHINISTS have entered into joint consultative sessions preparatory to winter and spring bargaining sessions for an estimated 180,000 workers in the aircraft industry in Southern California. While general agreement has been reached by the two unions on demands, there will be no attempt at joint or industrywide negotiations. Basic demands cover union security, wage increases, employment security, pensions, and health and welfare plans. The UAW will seek supplemental unemployment benefits, but announced that "mechanical application" of the auto industry formulas would not be sought. The Machinists will stress protection against job loss resulting from plant relocation.

Two rail unions, late in January, received wage increases retroactive to October 1. The Train Dispatchers will receive $34 more per month. The Yardmasters benefited by a $43-a-month increase. In another public transportation situation, Baltimore, the first city in the United States to have electric streetcars, had its streetcar and bus service strikebound early in February, thus adding to a rather sizable list of major cities which have recently experienced local transportation stoppages. The union was asking for a 25-cents-an-hour increase over the present $1.90 scale.

A similar strike in Washington last year resulted in revocation by Congress of the Capital Transit Co. franchise. George Meany, AFL–CIO president, has protested the labor provisions of a bill recently introduced in Congress to establish a transit authority for the city, contending that the bill would outlaw strikes but not provide for collective bargaining or arbitration.

IN mid-January, President Meany, in an editorial in the American Federationist, outlined organized labor's legislative objectives for the second session of the 84th Congress. Led by an appeal for a "bi-partisan agreement on a sound and firm" foreign policy, which recognizes that "criticism alone will get us nowhere," the program called for the following Federal actions: aid to education; legislation "to raise the income of the Nation's farmers;" tax relief for lower income groups unless "such action would endanger national security;" strengthened civil rights; low-cost public housing; correction of "the obvious injustices of the Taft-Hartley program;" uniform minimum standards

for unemployment compensation; and extended coverage of the minimum-wage provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The program was endorsed at the first meeting of the AFL–CIO Executive Council in Miami in mid-February.

Earlier in February, Miami meetings were the source of other labor news. The AFL–CIO Building Trades Department announced an organizing drive among housing construction workers; the Department expects 3,000 delegates in Washington on March 15, to attend a legislative conference. Later, at the Executive Council meeting of the AFL–CIO, the new organization's first jurisdictional dispute came to official notice. The Building Trades Department and the Auto Workers were each contending for the right to control a conversion job at the Packard plant in Detroit.

The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, at still another Miami meeting, rejected a unity bid from the Communist-controlled Latin-American Federation of Labor on grounds of "absolute incompatibility of principles, methods, and objectives."

ANOTHER Communist trade union organization—the World Federation of Trade Unions—was ordered to close its Austrian headquarters and leave the country. Previously, it had been ousted from France. In West Germany, the unions have begun a drive against Communist infiltration. The greatest success occurred in the Ruhr building trades, where in some instances, locals were seized and known Communists ousted. In other situations, unions have refused to support workers fired for various Communist activities.

The wage demands of British unions (to be discussed at length in terms of their economic effect in the March 1956 Monthly Labor Review) may be settled on the basis of the increase accepted by the railroad unions—7 percent. Still scheduled for settlement are the demands of teachers, shipyard, construction, dock, chemical, Government, cotton, engineering, and utilities workers.

A Federal court in Detroit on February 3 dismissed a charge against the United Automobile Workers for violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. The union had been indicted for using dues to pay for radio and television programs of political candidates during the 1954 senatorial elections. The court held that the expenditures charged in the indictment were not prohibited by the act. The union also will be party to a case in the United States Surpeme Court growing out of the Kohler strike, now almost 2 years old. The case is on appeal from a Wisconsin Supreme Court judgment that the UAW had violated a State law by engaging in mass picketing. The United States Supreme Court, in two other decisions on related cases, unanimously held that workers in a battery plant can collect wages for time spent in bathing and changing clothes and that butchers may claim pay for time spent sharpening knives, even if such activity takes place before or after regular working hours. The court thus upheld United States Department of Labor contentions that under the Wage-Hour Act these activities are an integral part of principal activities.

REPORTING on last year's hearings, the House Merchant Marine Committee on January 19 recommended an umpire system, a unified approach to bargaining for maritime workers, common termination dates for contracts, a labor office in the Maritime Administration, and other measures desgined to improve maritime industrial relations. The Seafarers' Union indicated its "general disapproval" of the Committee's proposals relating to collective bargaining. The National Maritime Union's executive board, meeting in New Orleans 2 weeks earlier, endorsed a program which included working unity with other unions in the field; maintenance of the United States Cargo Preference Act; and legislation promoting American-flag ore-carriers and protecting seamen against discharge in foreign ports and replacement with foreign crew members. Both unions, however, endorsed uniform contract expiration dates.

Founding Convention of the AFL-CIO

JOSEPH W. BLOCH*

A NEW ERA in American labor history opened on December 5, 1955, in New York City with the formation of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the AFL–CIO. The merger of the 2 federations, rivals since 1935, brought into 1 organization unions representing approximately 16 million workers, or over 85 percent of the membership claimed by all unions in the United States.

The first constitutional convention of the AFL–CIO adopted its constitution, elected its officers, and rolled through the rest of its carefully planned business with a unanimity which was openly recognized as an expression of unity rather than as an indication that all disputes were settled and all problems solved. This was a merger of top structures, a reconciliation of broad outlook and policies; the consolidation of unity down the line, as all the delegates knew, was yet to come. Optimism that this too could be accomplished appeared high.

The Road to Merger

The drive for amalgamation of the 2 rival federations, thwarted many times since 1935 by unyielding attitudes and problems, was set on course 3 years—almost to the day—before its fulfillment. On November 25, 1952, George Meany was elected president of the AFL by the Executive Council to succeed the late William Green. On the same day, the council took unanimous action to reactivate a committee authorized to seek the road to unity with the CIO. Less than 2 weeks later, the 14th CIO convention elected Walter P. Reuther to the presidency vacated by the death of Philip Murray and authorized its officers likewise to explore the path of unity. Past failures, notably the dissolution of the United Labor Policy Committee in August 1951, were submerged in the hope that the new leadership would be able to make a fresh start.

The foundation for unity was laid with the negotiation of the no-raiding agreement in June 1953 and its approval by both federation conventions in the fall of that year. The agreement safeguarding established collective bargaining relationships became effective on June 9, 1954, for the 65 AFL and 29 CIO affiliates which, up to that time, had chosen to abide by its terms. The 1954 conventions hailed this accomplishment and set sights for the creation of a single trade union center through the process of merger.

The "Agreement for the Merger," setting forth the procedure by which merger would be effected and establishing the framework for a new constitution, was adopted by the Joint Unity Committee on February 9, 1955. It was ratified by the executive groups of the two federations shortly thereafter. Work on the proposed constitution continued through 1955; the final version was approved by the AFL's Executive Council and the CIO's Executive Board on the eve of the individual federation conventions. The problem of naming the merged federation so that both participants would feel equally honored was resolved in midyear in the tradition associated with newspaper mergers.

The principal business facing the 74th and last convention of the American Federation of Labor and the 17th and last convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, both of which met on December 1 and 2, was the ratification, approval, and adoption of the merger agreement, the constitution of the AFL–CIO, and an implementation agreement designed to combine the two federations, their assets and liabilities, affiliates, agreements, and staff, without dissolving or discontinuing either organization. This was swiftly and unanimously accomplished by the AFL on the first convention day although reservations regard-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

ing sections of the proposed constitution were expressed by Woodruff Randolph of the Typographers and A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters. The CIO deferred corresponding action to the second day, when Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers, and a vice president of the CIO, took the floor to denounce the merger and the constitution and voted in opposition. Two delegates representing local industrial union councils also voted against merger.

On the occasion of ending the split in the labor movement, the CIO convention looked backward over the 20 years of its separate existence. Its achievements, contributions, and departed heroes were extolled in speech and pageantry, not without sentiment and nostalgia and repeated assurances that the principles by which the CIO had lived would be preserved and advanced in the new federation. The older and larger AFL, with a deep-rooted and unswerving conviction that it constituted the "House of Labor," observed the end of the schism without drama; referring to 1935, President Meany said, "There did not have to be any split." At the separate conventions, as at the convention of the merged federation which followed, frank acknowledgment that a host of known and unknown problems lay ahead was accompanied by an equally frank desire to avoid working on these problems on the convention floor.

First AFL–CIO Constitutional Convention

On December 5, the founding convention of the AFL–CIO brought together the approximately 1,500 delegates accredited to the separate conventions in a voting strength ratio of about 9.3 for former AFL affiliates to 4.4 for ex-CIO affiliates. After the opening ceremonies, conducted with a deftness appropriate to the occasion, the convention quickly and unanimously exercised its prerogative of adopting the constitution and related agreements and electing officers (president, secretary-treasurer, and 27 vice presidents). Thereafter, the 4-day convention passed the resolutions proposed by its Resolutions Committee and listened to its own and invited speakers as in previous federation conventions. Unity, now with a different connotation, was the dominant note; unity was to be the force which would carry the new federation through the internal problems already full-grown or developing; unity would lend power to the struggles on economic, legislative, and political fronts foreshadowed in the resolutions and speeches.

Structure and Leadership of AFL–CIO

The constitution of the new federation establishes a policy and admininistrative structure somewhat different from that which either federation carried into the merger. The convention remains the seat of all authority, but is to meet every 2 years instead of annually, subject, however, to special call. A brief description of the operating structure of the federation and the identity of the persons elected or chosen for key jobs follow.

Executive Officers. George Meany and William F. Schnitzler were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The president, as chief executive officer, has authority to interpret the constitution between meetings of the Executive Council. The secretary-treasurer, also elected, has charge of all financial matters. Both Mr. Meany and Mr. Schnitzler held the corresponding offices in the AFL.

Executive Council. The governing body between conventions, the council comprises the president, secretary-treasurer, and 27 vice presidents. It is to meet at least 3 times each year, on call of the president. The vice presidents are elected officials; at this convention, according to the merger agreement, a slate of 17 was proposed by the AFL and 10 by the CIO. The 27 men so designated are:

Harry C. Bates
President, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union

Dave Beck
President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers

Joseph A. Beirne
President, Communications Workers

William C. Birthright
President and Secretary-Treasurer, Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union

L. S. Buckmaster
President, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers

James B. Carey
President, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Joseph Curran
President, National Maritime Union
William C. Doherty
President, National Association of Letter Carriers
David Dubinsky
President and Secretary-Treasurer, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
George M. Harrison
President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
A. J. Hayes
President, International Association of Machinists
Maurice A. Hutcheson
President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
Joseph D. Keenan
Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
O. A. Knight
President, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union
Charles J. MacGowan
President Emeritus, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers
David J. McDonald
President, United Steelworkers
William L. McFetridge
President, Building Service Employees International Union
James C. Petrillo
President, American Federation of Musicians
Jacob S. Potofsky
President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers
A. Philip Randolph
President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Walter P. Reuther
President, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers
Emil Rieve
President, Textile Workers Union
A. L. Spradling
President, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees
Willard S. Townsend
President, United Transport Service Employees
Richard F. Walsh
President, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Herman Winter
President Emeritus, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union
Matthew Woll
President, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL

Former officers of the CIO who are not included on the council are Michael J. Quill (by choice), John V. Riffe (executive vice president), and Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who was replaced by President Potofsky. New to the higher echelons of the labor movement are Mr. Townsend (named by the CIO), and Mr. Randolph, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Spradling (each named by the AFL). Both Mr. Townsend and Mr. Randolph are Negroes and their selection was generally taken as an indication of the determination of the AFL–CIO to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination in trade unions.

Executive Committee. The president, secretary-treasurer, and 6 vice presidents to be selected by the Executive Council. According to the merger agreement, the AFL and the CIO were each to name 3 vice presidents to form the initial committee. Designated from the AFL were the 3 senior vice presidents—Mr. Woll, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Bates. The CIO named Mr. Reuther, Mr. Carey, and Mr. McDonald. The functions of the Executive Committee are defined thus in the constitution: to "advise and consult with the president and secretary-treasurer on policy matters." It is to meet bimonthly.

General Board. A large group consisting of the 29 members of the Executive Council and a principal officer of each of the affiliated unions and departments, the General Board is to meet at least once a year. Its function is limited to deciding policy matters referred to it by the executive officers or the Executive Council.

Trade and Industrial Departments. By agreement, the Industrial Union Department was added to the five already in existence in the AFL. The six departments and their chief officers elected by the departments' affiliates are:

Building and Construction Trades (Richard J. Gray)
Metal Trades (James A. Brownlow)
Union Label and Service Trades (Matthew Woll)
Maritime Trades (Harry Lundeberg)
Railway Employes (Michael Fox)
Industrial Union (Walter P. Reuther)

Each department manages and finances its own affairs. Affiliation is open to "all appropriate affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees" and the per capita tax is levied "upon the number of members whose occupation comes under such department." The

Industrial Union Department, which was formally established during the convention week, is discussed later in this report.

Standing Committees. Under the constitution, the president appoints standing committees which are under his direction and are subject to the authority of the Executive Council and the convention. The committees designated in the constitution (others may be set up as needed) and their appointed chairmen are:

Legislation (Mr. Meany)
Civil Rights (Mr. Carey)
Political Education (Mr. Meany)
Ethical Practices (Mr. Hayes)
International Affairs (Mr. Potofsky and Mr. Woll)
Education (Mr. Harrison)
Social Security (Mr. Hutcheson)
Economic Policy (Mr. Reuther)
Community Services (Mr. Beirne)
Housing (Mr. Bates)
Research (Mr. Schnitzler)
Public Relations (Mr. Birthright)
Safety and Occupational Health (Mr. Beck)
Veterans Affairs (Mr. Doherty)

Department of Organization. Under the general supervision of the president, this department is responsible for directing the federation's organizing work. Its head, the director of organization, is an appointee of the president, subject to the approval of the Executive Council. The initial director, John W. Livingston, formerly vice president of the UAW–CIO, was selected by agreement in advance of the merger.

Staff Departments. These, such as research and publications, will be established as needed under the direction of the president.[1]

Affiliates. All affiliates of the former federations become affiliates of the AFL–CIO. These are (1) national and international unions; (2) State federations of labor (formerly AFL) and State industrial union councils (formerly CIO); (3) local central bodies; and (4) Federal labor unions (formerly AFL) and local industrial unions (formerly CIO) affiliated directly with the federations.

Internal Problems

Consistent with the desire to shield the newborn unity from open conflict, and in keeping with the general optimism pervading the convention, President Meany in his initial address made only passing references to some of the internal problems presaged by preconvention events and attitudes. On the authority of the federation with regard to the affairs of affiliated unions, he stated: "We make no claim as to [the constitution's] perfection, but we do feel that it is an instrument under which we can live and that it carries with it the principles . . . of complete and absolute autonomy for each . . . organization to run its own affairs." On raiding—"Let us not waste our time trying to reorganize those who are already organized." In a statement presumably dealing with charges of racketeering and corruption, he said: "We must try to conduct our affairs in consonance with the high principles upon which our movement is founded and which we are attempting to carry forward." At this point, no specific reference was made to the issue of racial discrimination, brought to the fore by Mr. Quill at the CIO convention. Mr. Meany urged the delegates to "bring the blessings and benefits that we know are inherent in a trade union movement to the millions of those who are still unorganized," but, he advised " . . . let us not think in terms of personal prestige, of having a big union for the sake of having a big union. Let us not think in terms of a great big financial structure and of great power. Let us think in terms of the simple philosophy of those who founded this movement of advancing the cause of workers."

The constitution and some of the resolutions adopted by the convention were more explicit in outlining the procedures and principles which would be applied in these matters. Admittedly, however, these documents simply provided a rough framework for reconciling differences and planning new programs, rather than a complete set of blueprints.

Jurisdiction. The new constitution adheres to the concept of "autonomy," advances the purpose of the no-raiding agreement, and reconciles, in principle, the industrial-craft dispute responsible in large measure for the 1935 split:

> The integrity of each . . . affiliate of this federation shall be maintained and preserved. Each such affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relation-

[1] See p. 213 of this issue for present staff appointments.

ship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate . . . . [Art. III, Sec. 4]

Affiliates of the federation shall be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications in organization and jurisdictions through the process of voluntary agreement or voluntary merger in consultation with the appropriate officials of the federation. [Art. III, Sec. 10]

. . . the Executive Council shall recognize that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization . . . [Art. VIII, Sec. 9]

The constitution safeguards the autonomy and jurisdiction of each international union affiliate up to the point where the affiliate trespasses upon another affiliated union's established collective bargaining relationship. Mergers among international union affiliates, while encouraged, are not to be dictated by the federation; conflicts among unions competing in the same field are likewise to be adjusted voluntarily, with the assistance of the president and the Executive Council. The no-raiding agreement, the CIO organizational disputes agreement, and the AFL internal disputes plan, all binding upon signatory unions only, are to be continued. In the case of a complaint arising out of article III, section 4 (the portion quoted above) which is not subject to, or is not settled under, the provisions of the no-raiding agreement, the president is authorized to seek a voluntary agreement; failing this, the Executive Council is charged with the responsibility of arriving at a decision and carrying it out, if necessary, by submitting the problem for convention action.

Whereas international union affiliates are encouraged to merge to eliminate duplication, competing State, territorial, and local bodies established by the CIO and the AFL are required to merge within 2 years. This process is to be accomplished by negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the president and the Executive Council.

Ethical Practices. The federation's immediate concern for the ethical standards of some of its affiliates, as expressed in the constitution and resolutions offered to the convention, may be attributed, at least in part, to instances of unsavory practices in the handling of health and welfare funds uncovered by State and congressional investigating committees. Also in the background was the 1953 expulsion of the International Longshoremen's Association from the AFL on charges of racketeer domination. An allied problem, in terms of the scope of federation corrective sanctions involving affiliates, is the undermining of trade union aims by Communists or other totalitarians, recalling the CIO's expulsion of 11 unions so charged in 1949–50.

One of the objects of the federation, according to the constitution, is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism." The ban on admitting Communist-controlled unions is outright—no such organization shall be permitted to affiliate with the federation. Significantly, the Executive Council is given authority by the constitution to investigate any affiliate suspected of corrupt or Communist activities, to make recommendations or give directions to the affiliate involved, and to suspend any affiliate found guilty. A Committee on Ethical Practices was established to assist the Executive Council in this function.

The resolution on ethical practices adopted by the convention was forthright in its condemnation of "instances of racketeering, corruption, and disregard for ethical standards when they occur inside our labor movement" and of union officials who betray their trust. The resolution stated that the AFL–CIO had accepted the responsibility for "keeping its own house in order" and warned that failure would bring on governmental assumption of this responsibility. Affiliates were called upon to take the necessary steps to carry out the policies of the constitution; such steps were to include changes in their own constitutions or internal administrative procedures designed, for example, to provide authority to audit funds and to apply remedies if unethical practices were found.

With regard to health and welfare plans and their susceptibility to mismanagement or malfeasance, the convention adopted a comprehensive code for the administration of such plans, representing a reconciliation of standards and proposals previously adopted by the separate federations. Among the principles of administration embodied in the code are: (1) officials who already receive full-time pay from their union, not to receive fees or salaries from a welfare fund or profit in any unethical way as a result of their responsibilities in fund administration; (2) full

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accounting to membership and beneficiaries of the financial operation of the plan, including receipts and expenses, salaries and fees paid and to whom, etc.; (3) selection of insurance carriers through competitive bidding; and (4) a ban on investment of funds in enterprises in which any officer of the plan has a personal financial interest.

The resolution advocated Federal legislation requiring annual reports and public disclosure of the financial operations of all types of health, welfare, and pension plans, including those administered unilaterally by employers. It was suggested that these reports be made to the Internal Revenue Service, with a copy provided for the Department of Labor; and, that the latter agency be charged with making these reports publicly available and preparing analytical and statistical studies from them.

Civil Rights. The issue of civil rights, according to Mr. Carey, "was high on the agenda of the basic principles that concerned the AFL–CIO Unity Committee during its negotiations leading to this historic convention." The constitution acknowledges this concern in these words: "The objects and principles of this federation are . . . (4) to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization." The Executive Council, with the assistance of the Committee on Civil Rights, is made responsible for implementing this principle. Following an address by Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, President Meany remarked that the principles of nondiscrimination and civil rights for all would be advanced "much more effectively" in the labor movement as a result of the merger.

Organizing the Unorganized. Since one of the major purposes of the merger was to facilitate and promote organizing activities, the convention's actions in this area had a general significance not usually attached to this rallying cry in previous union conventions. The challenge was pointedly directed to organizing the unorganized, not reorganizing the organized, i. e., raiding. Although the problems involved in bringing a substantial number of additional workers into AFL–CIO unions were not spread out for inspection, neither were they glossed over. The resolution on the subject held forth the goal of doubling union membership. At the same time, it recognized the difficulties ahead, including the problems of revising the Taft-Hartley Act, the absence of a magic formula, and the need for hard work and money.

On the financial side, President Meany was authorized to establish an Organizing Fund Raising Committee. Vice President Reuther, in an address in support of the resolution which visibly stirred the delegates, stated that former CIO unions had pledged $4 million to the new federation for organizing purposes. He listed some of the targets for organizing drives: The chemical, textile, paper, and construction industries, teachers, white-collar workers, and government employees.

Collective Bargaining. The impact of the merger on collective bargaining relationships with employers, a subject of considerable public speculation before and after the merger, was afforded little official attention by the convention beyond the usual resolution in favor of free collective bargaining and higher wages and fringe benefits. Although presumably a major concern of most of the delegates and officers between conventions, the federation, like its predecessors, itself assumes no direct responsibilities in this area, outside of attempting to safeguard or improve the framework of laws and regulations under which collective bargaining functions.

However, both President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a message personally telephoned to the convention, and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who addressed the convention, stressed the increased responsibility of the merged federation and its affiliates in labor-management relationships. President Eisenhower spoke about the principles of the "American philosophy of labor," which he summarized as follows: ". . . man is created in the divine image and has spiritual aspirations that transcend the material; . . . the real interests of employers and employees are mutual; . . . unions and employers can and should work out their own destinies."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell dealt more directly with the possible impact of the merger on labor-management relations: "I believe that the size of this great federation will make it able to do a

more effective job in serving the welfare of its members and the Nation as a whole, in bringing the benefits of trade unionism to those not now enjoying its protection and advantages, and in making for greater labor-management peace between responsible unions on the one hand and responsible management on the other . . . I look to the new unity in the labor movement to bring improvements in our union-management relations. If it does not, it will have failed to rise to what may very well be its greatest challenge."

Some Legislative Goals

Other objectives of the federation, according to its constitution, are: "to secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and the security and welfare of all the people and to oppose legislation inimical to these objectives" and "to protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to secure full recognition and enjoyment of the rights and liberties to which we are justly entitled, and to preserve and perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy." Both federations subscribed in general to these objectives before the merger, as evidenced in the wide-ranging resolutions introduced at their conventions during recent years, their publications, and their activities in connection with legislative matters. Thus, the merger was expected to concentrate, rather than to disperse, efforts in support of favorable legislation.

Over 50 resolutions were presented to and adopted by the merger convention; the majority involved, in varying degrees, criticisms of or proposals to improve Federal or State legislation or executive action. Such reconciliation of views and emphasis as between former CIO and AFL positions as was necessary was largely undertaken in advance of the convention by a subcommittee of the AFL–CIO Unity Committee. Resolutions introduced by delegates to the separate conventions were referred to the AFL–CIO Executive Council for consideration after the merger convention.

Given the wide scope of the AFL–CIO's legislative interests, as expressed in the constitution and the resolutions, it would be difficult to rank the resolutions in order of importance. The few highlighted below were selected because they seemed to bear most directly and immediately on trade union problems.

Taft-Hartley Act and the NLRB. Condemnation of the Taft-Hartley Act was coupled in this resolution with criticism of the administration for "its failure to live up to its campaign promises to rid Taft-Hartley of its antilabor provisions" and a denunciation of the administrative policies of the National Labor Relations Board. The resolution urged the "elimination of the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of a sound and fair national labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act." Another resolution called for the repeal of all State antilabor laws, specifically the so-called "right to work" laws, and section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, which gives precedence to the provisions of State laws concerning union security which are more restrictive than those of the Federal act.

Distressed Areas and Industrial Migration. This resolution called upon the Federal Government, in cooperation with labor, industry, and State and local governments, to attempt to alleviate chronic area unemployment in the United States. "Federal assistance should include the establishment of a central coordinating agency to assist distressed areas, and the inauguration of a comprehensive program of technical aid, public contract priorities, loans, and tax amortization benefits for new and expanding enterprises, public-works grants, vocational retraining and supplementary compensation for displaced workers." The resolution condemned subsidized industrial migration and urged Federal action to discourage "plant piracy."

Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Acts. The AFL–CIO proposed extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act; a substantial increase in Federal minimum wage rates for Puerto Rican industries; an increase in the United States minimum wage to $1.25 an hour "as soon as practicable"; a revision of the Public Contracts Act to "restore" its effectiveness; more funds for enforcement; and lastly, provision for a shorter workweek in both acts.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Benefits under the Federal program should be improved, accord-

ing to this resolution, by (1) an increase in the wage base to keep pace with rising wage levels, (2) an annual increment of 0.5 percent of the primary benefit for each year of contributions, (3) a 2-percent increase in the primary benefit for each year of continued employment beyond 65, and (4) inclusion of "tips" as wages.

Unemployment Insurance. Pending establishment of a single Federal employment security system, which the federation endorsed, the resolution proposed "Federal legislation providing uniform minimum standards with regard to benefits, duration, eligibility and disqualifications, providing for reinsurance as a source of grants-in-aid to States, and permitting States to make flat-rate reductions in taxes in place of individual employer experience rating."

Workmen's Compensation. In addition to approving a proposed study of workmen's compensation systems by the U. S. Department of Labor, the resolution urged the following actions on the part of State legislatures: "eliminate dollar and duration limits on medical care which still exist in too many States; overhaul the permanent-partial disability rating schedules; make coverage compulsory for all employers including those in agriculture regardless of the number of employees; make provision for compulsory reporting of all disabling injuries, including occupational diseases; maintain a free choice of physicians for the injured worker under proper safeguards established by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission; and expand occupational disease provisions, especially in view of the vast development of new industrial processes and materials."

Political Activity

From the erection of a comprehensive platform of legislative proposals designed to promote "the security and welfare of all the people" it is but a short jump into the arena of politics. Both participating groups had long been active in this field. No aspect of labor unity had aroused as much public interest (and apprehension in some quarters) as the merger's possible influence on political matters. The merger convention, coming too early to permit candidate endorsement, presented an appropriate opportunity for a restatement of principles.

There appeared to be a consensus among invited speakers and in federation actions that the labor movement had a clear responsibility to fulfill through independent political action, but that the votes of union members should not and could not be controlled. The new constitution stated the principle in these terms: "While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, State, and national communities." President Meany, in his opening address, said:

> In my book labor not only has a right to raise its voice in regard to the policies under which our Federal Government is administered, but we have a duty as citizens to take part in shaping the policies of our Government . . . No one can tell the American voter how he has got to vote . . . our political philosophy is to inform our own people on the issues that they have before them, and in particular the issues that affect the welfare of our own people.

The resolution on political activity reaffirmed organized labor's traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with any other group and of supporting worthy candidates regardless of their political affiliation.

Full participation in the processes of American Government was encouraged by the convention's principal speakers. President Eisenhower told the delegates:

> You are more than union members bound together by a common goal of better wages, better working conditions and protection of your security. You are American citizens.
>
> The roads you travel, the schools your children attend, the taxes you pay, the standards of integrity in government, the conduct of the public business is your business as Americans. And while all of you, as to the public business, have a common goal—a stronger and better America—your views as to the best means of reaching that goal vary as they do in any other group of American citizens.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell said:

> I believe that labor's voice in public affairs should be heard loud and clear. I believe that as American citizens you have a duty and responsibility to make your voice heard.

W. Averell Harriman, the Governor of New York, declared, "We need more, not less, participation by working men and women in American political affairs." Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson expressed his belief that "labor was not a disciplined voting minority in this country, and that working people voted not on orders but on convictions." He added: ". . . the more people who take part in the processes of American Government, the stronger it is going to be. And the better informed they are, the better job of democratic self-government they are going to do. Democracy needs all the political participation it can get out of just as many individuals and just as responsible groups as is possible."

The convention's resolution on political activity proposed an annual campaign for voluntary contributions. This and related political activities of the federation are to be conducted under the guidance of the AFL–CIO Committee on Political Education, the successor to the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education and the CIO's Political Action Committee.

International Affairs

Both federations carried into the merger a profound concern for free labor throughout the world and for the success of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; a distrust of Soviet intentions, and, of course, a deep-seated interest in American foreign policy. They also brought along some differences of opinion born out of the period when the AFL and CIO were rivals on the international labor scene. The appointment of dual chairmen for the AFL–CIO Committee on International Affairs appeared to provide evidence that a full reconciliation between opinions or individuals had not been completed prior to the merger. A lengthy 22-point resolution on foreign policy, unanimously approved, expressed the philosophy of the new federation in broad terms. Omer Becu, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, addressing the delegates, hailed the merger as a development which would substantially increase the influence of American labor abroad.

Industrial Union Department

In a 30-minute "convention within a convention," the new Industrial Union Department of the AFL–CIO was formally organized with the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The merger agreement provided for the establishment of this department "open to all industrial unions within the merged federation." The constitution of the department, however, in conformity with the practice of other departments, permitted affiliation to all unions "organized in whole or in part on an industrial basis." This provision opened the door to a surge of former AFL unions, many of which would not be considered as "industrial unions," but which claim some membership organized on an industrial basis. Thus, the new department started in business with 66 affiliated unions, including 35 former AFL unions, representing and agreeing to pay a per capita tax of 2 cents a month for over 7 million members, of whom about two-thirds were members of former CIO affiliates.

The purpose of the department, as expressed in its constitution, is to promote the interests of industrial unions, assist in collective bargaining, engage in legislative activity with respect to matters of interest to industrial unions, act as a clearinghouse of information, engage in research and related activities, and administer the CIO organizational disputes agreement. Regular conventions are to be held at least every 2 years. IUD officers are: president, secretary-treasurer, and twelve vice presidents; these plus a principal officer of each affiliate constitute the executive board.

As expected, Walter P. Reuther was elected to the presidency and James B. Carey was named secretary-treasurer. Seven vice presidents, all from former CIO unions, were designated; one additional vice presidency was reserved for an appointee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a former CIO union; the remaining four posts were to be filled at a later date from among the unions formerly affiliated with the AFL. Albert Whitehouse of the Steelworkers was named director of the department.

A Survey of American Labor During 1955

JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG*

THE PAST YEAR was one of major achievement for American labor. The salutary state of the economy engendered an optimism which permeated collective bargaining and contributed in some measure to the culmination of the AFL–CIO merger. The relative ease with which substantial improvements in many major agreements were negotiated, and the trend toward longer term contracts reflected this optimism.

Collective bargaining events in 1955, after the brief economic decline in late 1953–54, were notable for sizable wage increases which were generally combined with improvements in pensions, health and welfare plans, and other benefits. Outstanding developments were the compromise on the issue of individual employer's responsibility for supplementing unemployment compensation in the automobile industry, and the willingness of parties to enter into longer term agreements, apparently in anticipation of continued prosperity.

The year 1955, like 1946 and 1950, two other periods of economic readjustment, also showed widespread and sizable bargaining changes. However, the mainsprings for action in these three periods differed substantially. In 1946, there was substantial strike activity resulting from uncertainty over wage-price policies and over the immediate economic impact of reconversion; in 1950, the military requirements of the Korean crisis bolstered production. In 1955, however, widespread and almost untrammeled optimism prevailed regarding the inherent possibilities for economic expansion.

Economic Expansion

Economic activity in 1955, which recovered vigorously from the moderately reduced levels of the preceding year, was propitious for substantial and widespread gains in wages and working conditions. Expansion in consumer demand, particularly for automobiles, and in private investment underlay the 6.2-percent rise in the gross national product in 1955 over 1954, and the 11-percent increase in industrial production. Increasing incomes and increased credit use together financed the substantial rise in consumer expenditures. The rate of savings, however, was the lowest since 1951, and there was a record growth in the volume of debt.

The status of the American worker, broadly speaking, attained a new peak in 1955. Closely interrelated in this achievement were, first, the rise in employment, the decline in unemployment, and increased hours of work and overtime earnings, resulting directly from the production impetus; second, the substantial and widespread wage gains, improvements in pension and welfare plans, and the innovation of supplementary unemployment benefit payments, all resulting from collective bargaining; and third, the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 an hour, to be effective in March 1956.

Total employment and nonagricultural employment were at or near peak levels; but manufacturing employment, although recovering from the 1954 decline, did not attain the 1953 peak. Total employment rose by 2 million in 1955 to 63.2 million, exceeding the former peak of 62.2 million in 1953. Nonagricultural employment almost returned to the 1953 peak of 49.7 million, reflecting the partial recovery of manufacturing employment and the continued moderate gains in most nonmanufacturing industries in both 1954 and 1955. Manufacturing employment, affected primarily by the substantial fluctuations in durable-goods employment, although making widespread gains, rose only from 16.0 million in 1954 to 16.6 million in 1955, failing to attain the 1953 peak of 17.2 million. Unemployment also did not decline to the 1953 level of 1.6 million (2.5 percent of the labor force), although it declined moderately from

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3.2 million in 1954 to 2.7 million in 1955—from 5 to 4 percent of the labor force.

The sharp increase in manufacturing output, despite the failure of employment to recover fully, was the product of increased productivity and of increases in the factory workweek. The average workweek in manufacturing rose from 39.7 to 40.7 hours between 1954 and 1955, exceeding the level for 1953, with both durable- and nondurable-goods production participating.

Earnings were thus increased by the rise in overtime hours and the widespread wage increases negotiated during the year. The majority of wage increases negotiated during the year exceeded 7 cents per hour; about a fourth of the increases were between 10 and 15 cents per hour. Increases generally equaled or exceeded 10 cents per hour in the following industries: Basic steel and steel fabricating, aluminum, coal, rubber, glass, shipbuilding, petroleum, nonferrous mining, trucking, railroads, construction, and meatpacking. Pension plans and health and welfare plans were also frequently liberalized. In the auto industry and some electrical manufacturing firms, 3-year and 5-year agreements, respectively, were negotiated providing for annual wage increases of 2.5 and 3.0 percent, as well as substantial additional expenditures for such benefits as supplementary unemployment benefit payments (in automobiles) and increased pensions.

Wage increases and increased overtime earnings accounted for the rise from approximately $72 in 1954 to $76.52 in 1955 in average weekly earnings in manufacturing. With the BLS Consumer Price Index showing the continued stability which has marked the index since mid-1953, the increase in real earnings in manufacturing during 1955 amounted to at least 6 percent.

While acknowledging the substantial recovery of the economy from the 1953–54 recession, union economic analyses pointed to the lag in employment gains, particularly in manufacturing, behind the rise in total production. The persistence of substantial unemployment in centers of coal mining, textile manufacturing, and railroad repair shops and the continuing decline in farm income were also stressed as matters for concern. The anticipated easing of the rate of growth in residential building and auto manufacture, according to their analyses, requires both private and governmental action to sustain full employment levels.

Collective Bargaining

The optimism pervading the economy accounted for the relative ease with which substantial wage and supplementary benefit increases were negotiated. All of the Big Three auto companies agreed to the supplementary unemployment payment plan, and General Motors and Chrysler for the first time agreed to the full union shop.

The 1955 strike record also reflected the effect of the economic expansion, particularly in contrast to the record during the previous year's economic uncertainty. Although strike activity rose in 1955, as is customary in periods of expanding economic activity, it was only moderately high in comparison with other postwar years. BLS strike series showed the number of strikes and workers involved in 1955 to be about average for the postwar period; the loss of available working time in 1955 was below average. The number of workers involved increased sharply, mainly because of the large, but brief, steel and auto strikes over contract terms.

With the exception of the protracted duration of several stoppages, the larger strikes (those involving 10,000 workers or over) during the year reflected the general trend in strike activity. The number of larger strikes increased from 18 in 1954 to 26 in 1955 and the number of workers involved and man-days idle rose sharply over 1954; however, these were generally in line with the postwar averages for the larger strikes. A noteworthy contrast with the brevity of the auto and steel strikes was the prolonged character of several of the other major stoppages. Eleven of these which persisted in whole or in part for over 20 days included 2 regional trucking work stoppages, 24 and 44 days; the Louisville and Nashville railroad, 58 days; the Southern Bell Telephone Co., 72 days; some New England textile mills, 90 days; nonferrous mining, 47 days; International Harvester, 32 days; the Sperry Gyroscope Co., 33 days; the International and Brown Shoe Cos., 26 days; and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. on 2 occasions, with the second continuing from October 17 into 1956.[1]

[1] In all, there were 3 separate stoppages involving over 10,000 Westinghouse employees during the year. The first, involving only 2 plants, lasted 8 days.

The automobile agreements led the procession of major bargaining developments with employer acceptance of responsibility for supplementary unemployment benefits. The plans adopted represented a compromise on the Auto Workers' demand for a guaranteed annual wage program. The automobile plan, adopted first by Ford, and then by General Motors, provides for employer contributions of 5 cents per man-hour to companywide plans, with combined unemployment benefits from State unemployment compensation and the employer amounting to 60 to 65 percent of take-home pay to be paid up to 26 weeks. The principle spread to other industries, including agricultural implements; canning—where the Steelworkers obtained a plan paying layoff benefits up to 52 weeks; glass—where company contributions will build individual worker funds, with vesting privileges; and the East Coast maritime industry. About a million workers were covered by agreements incorporating supplementary unemployment plans by the end of the year. The National Association of Manufacturers, while not altering its opposition to the type of plan in the automobile industry, endorsed the "individual income security plan" of the glass industry.[2]

The automobile agreements were also noteworthy for the extent of the wage and supplementary benefit increases, including a rise in the annual improvement factor to 2.5 percent, extra increases to skilled workers, and liberalization of the cost-of-living escalator formula and of the pension and vacation provisions.

These agreements did not serve as a pattern, except for industries in which the UAW has agreements. But their impact was substantial in setting the pace for large increases elsewhere. In the case of the General Electric agreement, also, a substantial package agreement was negotiated—providing for a 5-year contract, with 3-percent annual wage increases for 3 years and approximately 3.5 percent in the fourth and fifth years. Here, too, additional increases were provided for skilled workers, a cost-of-living escalator clause was incorporated, vacations and pensions were liberalized, and catastrophe insurance was provided.

In steel, where only wages were open for negotiations, the auto settlement provided a direct stimulus for an average 15-cent increase. In the coal industry, the first wage increase in 3 years, amounting to $2 a day, was negotiated. In the northern textile industry, however, a strike forced employer abandonment of proposed wage reductions, although the union made other concessions.

Another prominent feature of collective bargaining during the year included renewed emphasis on wage differentials for skilled workers; additional wage increases were negotiated for these in some cases, in others, general percentage increases were negotiated. The majority of 1955 agreements provided for increases in fringe items: Health and welfare benefits were liberalized; pension payments were liberalized, and vesting was granted in a number of major instances. Furthermore, the principle of productivity wage increases appeared to be gaining in vogue.

Trade Union Policies

AFL–CIO Unity. The relative ease with which the final AFL–CIO action was accomplished in December should not obscure the many difficulties which confronted the negotiators, and will continue to confront the new organization. Unity was achieved by emphasizing the areas of agreement. The foundation of the merger on twin principles of preservation of the integrity of the constituent unions and voluntary agreement represented, despite the continued duplication of jurisdictions, the only working basis for the immediate goal of unity.

Actual merger in December[3] followed the successful operation of the no-raiding agreement of December 1953.[4] Discussions in February 1955 resulted in the adoption of the merger agreement by the CIO–AFL Unity Committee. This agreement, subsequently embodied in the AFL–CIO constitution, provided for preservation of the integrity of the individual unions, with elimination of resultant conflicts in jurisdiction through voluntary agreement; equality of craft and industrial unions; right of workers "without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organiza-

[2] New York Times, November 21, 1955.

[3] See p. 141 of this issue.

[4] The AFL Executive Council reported to the 74th Convention that 46 of 63 cases under the agreement were settled by mutual agreement over a 16-month period ending October 14, 1955; 10 were submitted to the Impartial Umpire whose decision was necessary in 6 cases. Eight cases were pending, including one before the umpire. For a report on the first year's operation of the agreement, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 914).

Both federations, according to reports to their respective conventions, had considerable success in preventing internal jurisdictional disputes.

tion in the merged federation"; and protection from corruption and Communist or any other undermining influences. Internal machinery was to be provided to implement the principle of nondiscrimination, and to handle problems of corruption and Communist influences.

The positive and constructive role of the united trade union movement was delineated by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell when he said at the merger convention:

> I believe that the size of this great federation will make it able to do a more effective job in serving the welfare of its members and the Nation as a whole, in bringing the benefits of trade unionism to those not now enjoying its protection and advantages, and in making for greater labor-management peace between responsible unions on the one hand and responsible management on the other.
>
> I believe that labor's voice in public affairs should be heard loud and clear. I believe that as American citizens you have a duty and responsibility to make your voice heard.
>
> The leaders of this organization have stated clearly that they do not intend to try to control the votes of union members. They have stated that labor does not intend to create a powerful economic pressure group or political pressure bloc. They intend instead to keep their members informed on all issues affecting the electorate, especially those affecting workers, so that workers can exercise their privilege and responsibility to participate freely in the Government of their country.
>
> No one can object to that kind of political activity.

Relations Among Unions. To the evidences of restraint on encroachment were added many instances of positive actions contributing to unity involving both AFL and CIO unions in the shoe, aluminum, meatpacking, and other industries. A joint AFL–CIO maritime organizing committee was organized on the rivers (but offshore maritime unions were still far removed from unified action). AFL and CIO Clothing and Textile unions jointly sponsored a program for increasing the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Long-standing jurisdictional disputes involving the Machinists and the Iron Workers, and the Meat Cutters and the Retail Clerks (all formerly AFL affiliates) were ended by agreements. The CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers merged, and the CIO Packinghouse Workers and AFL Meat Cutters were in the process of merger.

Developments resulting from the reaffiliation efforts of unions expelled from the AFL and CIO for corruption and Communist domination, however, raised problems for the new organization. In one situation, the Teamsters union carried on negotiations with the International Longshoremen's Association which had been expelled from the AFL in 1953. The AFL Executive Committee, however, refused to permit the Teamsters to absorb the ILA. The negotiations culminated in a mutual assistance pact negotiated with three regional divisions of the Teamsters. The Teamsters also entered a mutual assistance pact with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers which had been expelled from the CIO in 1950 for Communist domination; this pact impinged upon the jurisdiction of the Steelworkers.[5] In the case of the Meat Cutters and the independent Fur Workers, however, the AFL Executive Board permitted a merger, but only after it was satisfied that the Fur Workers had eliminated its former Communist leadership.

Automation. Rising production without a parallel rise in employment made the impact of automation a matter of substantial concern to labor during 1955. Early in the year the CIO held an automation conference,[6] and requested congressional exploration of the problem. Later, testifying before a subcommittee of the congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, union officials called for joint government, industry, and labor action to ensure that the long-run benefits of automation were not negated by its short-run dislocations. The subcommittee's recommendations stressed the importance of maintaining a "good, healthy, dynamic, and prospering economy, so that those who lose out at one place as a consequence of progressive technology will have no difficulty in finding a demand for their services elsewhere in the economy." [7]

Legislative and Court Actions. The AFL–CIO viewed the increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 as the outstanding achievement of the 1955 session of Congress. The administration was criticized for endorsing an increase to only 90 cents and for "withdrawing" its proposal for extension of coverage.

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[5] In a situation involving St. Paul Brewery Workers, the CIO Executive Board had charged the Teamsters with raiding.

[6] See excerpts of papers presented at CIO Conference on Automation, Monthly Labor Review, May 1955 (p. 519).

[7] The subcommittee did not recommend any specific broad-gage legislation, "and the very good reason for this is that we already have on our statute books the Employment Act of 1946." Automation and Technological Change, Report of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 1955 (p. 12). For a summary of the subcommittee's inquiry, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 7).

Secretary of Labor Mitchell's determination of a nationwide prevailing minimum wage for cotton and other textiles under the Walsh-Healey Act was the subject of two decisions (*Mitchell* v. *Covington Mills*). A Federal district court decision forbidding the Secretary to set minimum wages on a national basis was reversed in December by an appellate decision. The latter decision is based on recognition of the industrywide nature of competition in the textile industry.

Failure to propose revisions in the Taft-Hartley Act was also criticized. The AFL–CIO resolved to continue to fight for amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act and the repeal of the so-called "right to work" statutes now in effect in 18 States. The latter were characterized as "State antiunion laws," having their genesis in section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act.

There was substantial activity on labor legislation in State legislatures during the course of the year.[8] Particularly noteworthy were the enactment of a new "right to work" law in Utah, the 18th State to enact such legislation, and the veto of such a statute in Kansas. New Hampshire, Texas, and Wisconsin passed statutes prohibiting unions from making financial contributions to campaign funds, making five States with such legislation. Workmen's compensation benefits were raised in 33 States, and maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits were increased in 32 States. Trade unions, while acknowledging the improvement in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws, held that the "net gains do not warrant the enthusiastic claims made in some quarters that labor made unprecedented gains." [9]

National Labor Relations Board. The Board's decisions generally amplified and applied the policymaking decisions reached in 1954.

The AFL–CIO continued the premerger criticism of the National Labor Relations Board on the grounds that the Board has become employer oriented. Specific complaints include what labor terms restrictions of the Board's jurisdiction, sanction of employer statements of "coercive character" under the "guise of protecting free speech," and alteration of the captive audience doctrine.

There was continuing labor interest during 1955 in cases further developing the doctrine that Federal law prevents States from interfering in labor relations matters subject to the National Labor Relations Act.[10] In one case (*Weber et al.* v. *Anheuser-Busch*), the Supreme Court overruled a State action invoking a State antitrust law to enjoin picketing reasonably coming under the Taft-Hartley law. In *Amalgamated Clothing Workers et al.* v. *Richman Brothers*, however, the Court held that Federal courts could not interfere at the request of a private party in a proceeding in a State court, even though the question was one properly under the Taft-Hartley Act; they could intervene only at request of the NLRB. The Court held that section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act does not give Federal courts jurisdiction over a union's suit for wages allegedly owed its members under a collective bargaining contract (*Westinghouse Salaried Employees* v. *Westinghouse Electric Corp.*).

Labor and International Affairs

The AFL–CIO merger was preceded this year by joint action in international labor affairs, not the first instance of such cooperation. Most recently the two federations prepared a common policy for the meeting of the Fourth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions held in Vienna in May.[11] It opposed any reduction in the Armed Forces of the United States and called for economic aid to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Both federations also agreed to boycott the meeting in Venezuela of the Petroleum Industry Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO), protesting the suppression of trade union rights there.

At the 38th session of the ILO, the American delegation, noting that the question of forced labor had been placed on the agenda of the 1956

[8] See State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1955, Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 34), State Labor Legislation in 1955, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1464), and State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1955, Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1245).

[9] It was noted, too, that "there is ample evidence that large funds are being raised to push various anti-labor legislation proposals in both the Congress and the State legislatures." AFL, Report of the Executive Council, 74th Convention, 1955 (p. 143).

[10] See p. 164 of this issue.

[11] See The Fourth World Congress of the ICFTU, May 1955, Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 785).

conference, proposed that the ILO should do everything in its power to combat forced labor everywhere it exists. The United States worker delegate at that session disapproved the position taken by the American employer delegate, who had refused to serve on any committees in which employer delegates from the Soviet sphere were participating.[12]

At the merger convention, AFL–CIO President George Meany sounded the keynote of the American trade union position on international affairs when he stated that "labor has never been neutral in its relations with dictatorship or tyranny" whether Fascist or Communist. The convention called for the buildup of democratic political unity, economic power, and military strength, while never precluding negotiations with Soviet Russia. The integration of American foreign political and economic policies was stressed as an essential concomitant of improving the living standards of democratic but economically underdeveloped countries. While supporting cultural exchange, the merged organization opposed the sending of delegations of free labor to any country which outlaws free trade unions.

[12] In expressing disapproval, however, George P. Delaney, United States worker delegate, said: "But I should be the first to defend [the employer delegate] if someone said he had to keep silent or take instructions from a 'Big Brother' in a Government office in Washington."

The Eighth Annual IRRA Meeting

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The articles on pages 157 to 175 of this issue were excerpted from papers given at the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in New York City, December 28–30, 1955.*

The selection of the papers, based primarily upon the broadest possible reader interest, is in no way intended to deprecate the importance of the many other papers on the program. (A list of all the sessions appears below.) Titles in some instances have been altered, and suspension marks to denote unused portions of text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.

Program Sessions

Major Trends in American Trade Union Development
State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations
Unemployment Compensation in a Private Enterprise Economy
Contributions and Needs of Company Research in Industrial Relations
German Experience with Codetermination
Are Union Practices Monopolistic?
The Shortening Workweek as a Component of Economic Growth
Comparative Studies of Foreign Labor Movements: Role of the Union in the Plant
Research and Practice in Industrial Relations
What Kind of Training is Desirable for Students Headed for Jobs in Industrial Relations?
Decision-Making in Local Unions
Influences on Management Decision-Making in Collective Bargaining

A Shorter Workweek As a Factor in Economic Growth

CHARLES D. STEWART*

IF GROWTH is defined to include all of the components of economic progress, the increased leisure accompanying the general reduction of the workweek ranks high as a component of the level of living which has been achieved through economic progress in the last half century in this country. Leisure is a characteristic feature of the economic growth that the Nation has achieved.

The decrease in working time represents a substitution of leisure for an increment that alternatively would have been obtainable in the form of additional goods and services. Its economic value can be approximated by the goods and services which have been sacrificed for leisure. This, however, is only a crude approximation. On the production side, the efficiency of labor has been enhanced by improvements in physical health, reduction of fatigue, increased opportunities for training, etc. To the degree that leisure has taken the form of postponed labor force entry and better educational training, the efficiency of labor is also higher than what it would be otherwise. On the consumption side, increased leisure has been a contributing factor to the pressures which expand the standard of living and thus the level of living in terms of consumption of goods and services.

The demand for shorter hours was commonly influenced by fears of unemployment, technological and otherwise, and considerations of bargaining power. It is not easy to disentangle the drive for shorter hours from other factors or to determine to what degree bargaining for shorter hours and higher wage rates was predicated on views as to the possibility of increasing labor's share of national output. It is difficult to know to what degree there was the same belief in the certainty of a constantly rising real income via economic progress and thus a conscious formulation, as now, on the part of labor, that shortening of hours represents one way of taking part of the social gain in real output without loss of any part of present levels of consumption.

In the present paper, the effort is made to quantify the implications of a 30-hour week for the structure of output and expenditures in the United States in the next 15 years. This is attempted by the projection of output and expenditures by general categories for 1960, 1965, and 1970, using basic and alternative models in terms of constant 1954 dollars. The results are summarized briefly in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Illustrative summary of projections*

Item	1954	1960	1965	1970
	Population and employment (in millions)			
Population	162.4	174.4	189.9	204.2
Labor force	67.8	72.7	78.0	84.4
Civilian employment	61.2	67.6	72.7	79.0
Private employment	55.6	60.7	64.7	69.6
	The 37-hour model (Model A) (1954 prices)			
Gross national product [in billions]	$360.5	$468.0	$561.0	$676.0
Average weekly hours in private employment	[1] 40.0	38.5	37.6	36.9
Output per man-hour in private employment	$2.93	$3.55	$4.11	$4.72
Gross national product per capita	$2,220	$2,640	$2,960	$3,310
	The 30-hour model (Model B) (1954 prices)			
Gross national product [in billions]	$360.5	$445.0	$504.0	$567.0
Average weekly hours in private employment	[1] 40.0	36.8	34.7	31.0
Output per man-hour in private employment	$2.93	$3.53	$4.08	$4.68
Gross national product per capita	$2,220	$2,510	$2,655	$2,777

[1] Adjusted for projections; actual, 38.7.

The Basic Models

The "37-Hour" Model. Model A serves the purpose of providing a measure of the output potential of the American economy in the absence of a marked reduction in the workweek. The

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This paper was presented at a session jointly sponsored by the American Economic Association and the IRRA.

37-hour model is intended to represent a reasonable pattern of the workweek that may prevail in 1970. The 37-hour model is actually an annual man-hours model rather than a 37-hour scheduled workweek. The 40-hour workweek might remain the general standard for scheduled hours: Reduced weekly hours from present levels would result from a combination of shorter scheduled or overtime hours and more weeks of leave, holidays, or vacation.

In Model A, hours are gradually reduced by 1960, 1965, and 1970 to reach a weekly average of 36.9 hours worked in private employment in 1970.[1] For that year, the pattern specifies an average of 35.7 hours in manufacturing, 36.7 in other nonagriculture, and 42.4 in agriculture. These reductions do not appear out of line with trends, if past data are adjusted for years of slack employment, but may be viewed by some as too small.

The "30-Hour" Model. Compared to the 1,920 hours of annual work in Model A, the 30-hour model specifies 1,612 hours worked annually on the average in private employment. Weekly hours in 1970 are assumed to average 30 hours in manufacturing and other nonagricultural industries and 40 hours in agriculture—or 31 hours for private employment as a whole. Again, the reduction in hours in Model B may take various forms but greater changes would be necessary in weekly workdays or scheduled weekly hours than in the case of Model A. The typical workweek schedule would remain above 30 hours in most industries.

Gross National Product Projections

Gross national product estimates for 1960, 1965, and 1970 were obtained by projecting man-hours of labor input at assumed values of output per man-hour in 1954 prices. Government and private product were treated separately and the latter was broken down into three components—manufacturing, other nonagriculture, and agriculture—weighted to reflect changing proportions of output in an expanding economy.

Total civilian employment was estimated by projecting the total labor force for 1960, 1965, and 1970 and making allowances for a 3-million armed force and 3-percent unemployment which was assumed to be consistent with a full-employment economy. The civilian employment available for the private sector, which includes government "business-type" enterprises, was then obtained by deducting expected employment in general government. The labor force estimates used were provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and relate expected worker rates to population in specified age-sex groups for the 3 forecast years. The population projections are the "A" (high fertility) projections of the Bureau of the Census as published in 1953.

In the private sector, gross output was estimated separately for manufacturing, other nonagriculture, and agriculture through a series of approximations by which consistency was obtained in terms of available labor, differential hours and productivity assumptions, and historical relationships between the components.

The crucial productivity assumptions derive from an examination of differential trends in the economy. Productivity trend data in the form required for present purposes—gross private product in constant dollars for each of the three broad private sectors—were available in unpublished estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Identical productivity assumptions were made in both the 37- and 30-hour models in the interest of comparability. In any case, since there are offsetting factors which may raise or lower productivity expectations at higher or lower levels of output in the future, it would be difficult to introduce reasonable differentials.

The historical data suggest the following as reasonable expectations of productivity change in the years ahead: 3 percent annually in manufacturing, 2½ percent in other nonagriculture, and 5 percent in agriculture—all compounded annually. These rates, applied to changing proportions of output in Models A and B, work out to about 3 percent compounded annually—somewhat more in Model A than in Model B because of the lesser weight to agriculture at a higher level of output (output per man-hour in agriculture being less than in nonagriculture despite the assumed greater rate of increase).

[1] Throughout, average weekly hours conform in concept and level to the historical series of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, adjusted for zero hours of workers with a job but not at work.

In 1970, gross national product reaches $676 billion in 1954 prices in the 37-hour model and $567 billion in the 30-hour model. GNP in Model A is thus 87.5 percent above the 1954 level of $360.5 billion, and in Model B, 57.3 percent higher than 1954. GNP per capita is 49 percent above 1954 in Model A and 25 percent above 1954 in Model B. Per civilian employee, GNP increases at a rate of 2.36 percent annually in Model A and 1.23 percent in Model B—compounded.

Alternative Models: An Interpretation

Four alternative income and expenditure models in broad terms were constructed for 1970 for each of the 2 basic GNP (the 37- and 30-hour) models. Generally, for each pair of variants, the assumptions were kept as similar as possible. (Only one pair of estimates is reproduced in summary form in table 2.)

In the alternative models, the effort was made to construct viable patterns of expenditures under conditions of growth and stability at the two assumed levels of labor input. The results do not seem to suggest problems peculiar to one or the other set of assumptions as to hours.

In all models of A and B, certain tendencies appear to emerge but not as special consequences of the hours assumptions. Retained business earnings, for example, represent an increasing source of investment funds; this tendency, if correct, would result (as in the models) in lowering the personal savings rate below what is indicated by past experience. If depreciation allowances do not provide so large a source of funds, the personal savings rate could be higher than assumed. Alternatively, the indicated levels of business investment—which appear excessive in light of past experience and published studies of capital requirements—could be lower.

In all except the last pair of models, total government expenditures are fixed on the basis of broad tax rate assumptions to equal receipts (for Federal, State, and local governments taken as a whole). Under similar tax assumptions, government expenditures are naturally considerably higher in the 37-hour than in the 30-hour models. Basically it was assumed that tax rates in the ordinary sense would be so adjusted to equal the "effective" 1949 rates in terms of percent of incomes or expenditures on which they impinge. Thus, tax schedules in the ordinary sense would be substantially below the present or 1949 statutory rates. (In 2 models, taxes were reduced 10 percent further for illustrative purposes.) Whether the indicated levels of government expenditures are more or less than public policies in the future will dictate in fact, it is difficult to say.

In all models, government expenditures (contrary to historical trends) increase much less than gross national product or other major components of expenditures; and in the 30-hour models there is little if any increase on a per capita basis. By assumption, a greater proportion of the increment in production could be allocated to government, by reducing consumption or investment expenditures, or by higher taxes. In two models, government deficits are shown; the effect is to reduce business investment, which as noted appears excessive in any case, and to raise government expenditures. These are choices of public policy.

TABLE 2.—*Illustrative economic budgets, 1970*

[Billions of dollars, at 1954 prices]

Item	Receipts	Expenditures	Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (−)	Per capita expenditures index (1954=100)
	Alternative Model A-1			
Consumers	465.7	434.9	+30.8	146.4
Business	85.5	110.3	−24.8	185.6
Net foreign investment		6.0	−6.0	
Government (excluding transfers, etc.)	124.8	124.8		128.7
Gross national product	676.0	676.0		149.1
	Alternative Model B-1			
Consumers	395.2	369.1	+26.1	124.2
Business	71.8	91.9	−20.1	154.7
Net foreign investment		6.0	−6.0	
Government (excluding transfers, etc.)	100.0	100.0		103.1
Gross national product	567.0	567.0		125.1

Problems of economic growth and stability hinge on many factors including the rate of personal savings (in our models, highly conjectural and perhaps too low) and the growth of business savings as a source of financing. Professor John D. Black, in including shorter hours in this series of papers on components of economic growth, raised the question of the effect of price change in

relation to consumer demand. It has not been possible in this paper to explore this in any adequate way; no attempt has been made to work out future income distributions or consumer expenditure patterns at various levels of incomes and prices. For simplicity in making the projections, constant prices were assumed.

One effort in this direction, however, was attempted. In all but two models, unit wage costs were assumed to remain constant; that is, compensation to employees (excluding military) was held at a constant percentage of gross national product (excluding military). Thus, real wages of employees advanced pro tanto with increases in productivity. In two of the models, this assumption was relaxed.

There is some basis in reality for projecting some increase in the ratio of employees' compensation. Accordingly, in these two models, unit wage costs were increased and national income shares other than compensation to employees (excluding military) were reduced. The effect of this assumption would appear to be to decrease the rate of business and personal savings, and to raise consumption. Since constant prices at the product level are assumed in the models, this has the effect of increasing the real income of employees in these two models beyond that indicated by the general increase in productivity. These tendencies would be enhanced, possibly, in a 30-hour economy, if wage bargaining power were strengthened and unit wage costs further increased; but real wages remain substantially lower at 30 hours than at 37 hours of work when the assumption of a larger increase in unit wage costs in the 30-hour model is made.

Problems of adjustment to the technological changes, implicit in the relatively rapid rate of productivity increase assumed, would undoubtedly be minimized to some extent if hours are progressively curtailed in the direction of a 30-hour week. In the process of displacement, at least in temporary phases of lack of expansion, unemployment would be minimized; frictional unemployment presumably would be somewhat less at all times.

On balance, otherwise, it is difficult to see that economic viability is greatly affected by the choice of a 30- or 37-hour week. We cannot visualize the reality of 1970 clearly; the problems may be more difficult than we can imagine, solutions may come in ways we cannot now foresee. If there is an over-saving tendency, it might be somewhat less at lower levels of income in a 30-hour economy. One result, however, seems axiomatic, in full-employment models at least: the choice of relatively more leisure results in lower gross national product—a foregoing of private consumption or alternatively of additional public services. Progress in technology and in the rate of productivity increase would not appear to be impaired.

Comparing the 37- and the 30-hour models, per capita personal consumption expenditures show an approximate increase in the 37-hour models of about 50 percent in 1970 over 1954, and an approximate increase in the 30-hour models of about 25 percent. Investment expenditures per capita show a higher increase than the increase in gross national product in both sets of models. Government expenditures do not keep up with other expenditures under the assumptions made. On a per capita basis, government expenditures are virtually unchanged between 1954 and 1970 in the 30-hour models, but increase about 30 percent in the 37-hour models except in the one illustrating low taxes and government expenditures, in which per capita expenditures increase by about 10 percent by 1970.

Aside from these differential movements, which arise by way of special assumptions, the results generally reflect, of course, little more than the differences in labor input in the 37- and 30-hour models. Since prospective productivity increases exceed the assumed reductions in hours in both sets of models throughout the entire period 1954–70, as in the past, real income per employee increases steadily regardless of shortening of hours, assuming constant or increasing unit wage costs. Real income per capita increases in comparable fashion since there is little difference in the rates of expected population and labor force growth.

What patterns may emerge in reality will depend largely on the importance people attach to additional increments of private and public goods and services compared to more leisure and perhaps to the special incidence of collective bargaining. Since both leisure and real money income may be subject to diminishing subjective valuation, it is impossible to predict to what degree average annual work hours may be reduced in the future.

The Monopolistic Power of Labor Unions

EDWARD S. MASON*

THE UNION is not a seller of labor services but a negotiator for the sale of a not very clearly defined product, representing a not very easily determinable number of men, and operating in an environment that pretty seriously limits the application of any maximizing principle.

To say, however, that a union is not a monopolistic seller of labor services is not to say that it is not a monopoly organization. The union in the course of acquiring its market position may find it necessary to engage in strikes and secondary boycotts; to press for closed shops; to absorb "independent businessmen-workers" into the union or drive them out of business; to insist on the employment of nonworking standby crews; and to do many other things designed ultimately to improve wages, hours, and working conditions. To *condemn* these practices as monopolistic is wrong since condemnation implies a judgment based on some public interest standard. But to *analyze* these practices in relation to the market power or degree of monopoly achieved or achievable by unions seems not only desirable but necessary. Needless to say, the conclusions of such analysis have no necessary relevance to a public interest finding of "unreasonable" power or "abuse of power."

I grant that all these and other union practices contribute or are thought to contribute to improvement of wages, hours, and working conditions. Consequently, there is no reason for selecting certain of these practices, such as the closed shop or industrywide bargaining, as monopolistic, to the exclusion of others. The union is a monopolistic arrangement by definition and it may be reasonably assumed that a union will take such steps as it can to increase the degree of its monopoly control in order the better to perform the functions for which it was organized.

At the same time, the union is a very special kind of monopoly organization, negotiating on behalf of its members rather than selling their services, and constrained by various internal and external political considerations in its conduct of negotiations. There is no reason to expect then that the market power possessed by a union will be translated into a certain predictable pattern of economic performance via some sort of wage-maximizing motivations and procedures. If we turn to commodity markets, the closest resemblance is a particular kind of cartel which, though it does not behave as a single monopoly seller would behave, is nevertheless a monopoly organization. And so is a labor union.

It needs to be recognized at the outset of any discussion of "appropriate" limits to union power or use of power that this is a political question. There is no possibility, by means of an application of the principles of economics, the philosophy of the common law, or any other technique of analysis or body of doctrine, of arriving at an "optimum" solution to this problem. It is equally clear, on the other hand, that a substantial degree of union power can adversely affect the functioning of competition in both labor and product markets. I say *can* rather than *will*, both because the evidence is unclear and because there is a difference between the possession and the exercise of market power.

A conflict of *some* magnitude between the values of collective bargaining and the values of competition seems to me inescapable. Under these circumstances how much of the one, as against how much of the other, a democratic society will permit itself to have, will in the last analysis be determined at the polls. All that an "independent" and "objective" student can hope to contribute is a somewhat clearer understanding of the question: How much of the one, of necessity, has to be sacrificed in order to secure some part of the other? This seems to me a fruitful field of inquiry for those interested in public policy in this area.

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The Doctrine of Equal Bargaining Power

One of the oldest defenses of union organization depends on the supposed desirability of equalizing bargaining power between employees and employers. One clear implication of this defense is that there are appropriate limits to the power of unions. If equality in the bargaining relation is desirable, a growth of union power beyond the extent necessary to secure equality would appear to be undesirable. Although there is some minimum of market power without which no union can bargain effectively or even exist as a continuing organization, to attempt by public action to equalize power on different sides of the labor market is neither possible nor desirable. In the first place, the standard suggested by the doctrine of equal bargaining power is clearly nonoperational. It is difficult enough—some would say impossible—to form an objective judgment on whether the market power of a business firm exceeds or falls short of some permissible standard. But to estimate whether a labor union and a business firm confronting each other in wage negotiations have or do not have approximately equal bargaining power seems to me, by at least another order of magnitude, more difficult.

In the second place, equality of bargaining power, if attained, has a very different significance in different market contexts. If the negotiating parties are surrounded, on either side of the market, by effective competitors, the results are likely to be quite different than if both are entitled to be called monopolists. The theory of bilateral monopoly tells us that stalemate is a distinct possibility and the more equal the negotiators, the more likely is this possibility.

In the third place, the doctrine implicitly assumes that the attainment of equality is compatible with the efficient operation of organizations on both sides of the market. Why should this necessarily be so? If workers are unorganized, we would not recommend, I presume, that firms be reduced to that size necessary to the attainment of equality of bargaining power with individual workers. Nor should we suppose that there is any virtue in the proposition that the size of the union, or of a union bargaining unit, be adapted to the scale considerations that influence the size of firms. Both firms and unions have scale problems of their own and there is no reason for believing that what is optimum on one side of the market will produce an equality of bargaining power with the optimum size on the other side of the bargaining table.

For all these reasons I suggest that the doctrine of equal bargaining power, having done its duty in the early history of trade unionism, be decently interred and quietly forgotten.

Union Action and Business Competition

Finally, let us consider briefly the suggestion that at least one guide line to the proper limitation of union powers may be provided by considering the effect of union action on business competition. Unfortunately the line separating trade union action limiting competition in labor markets from trade union action limiting business competition in product markets is not self-evident. Let us consider briefly some of the possibilities.

First, there is the question of the effect of union action on the number of firms in the market. Should unions be permitted to drive independent businessmen-workers out of the market? It is clear that their continuing competition may adversely affect union wage scales. On the other hand, to eliminate them may adversely affect competition in the product market. Should unions control the entrance of new firms through what is essentially a licensing process as allegedly has been done in the Pacific Northwest? Should unions exclude from a local market the competition of firms located outside the market by refusing to work on their products? This appears to have been a fairly common practice in recent years and, by no means, have all boycotts of this sort been attempts to organize the unorganized employees of outside competitors.

Second, there is the question of union action interfering with the independence of price and output decisions by firms within the market. Should unions be allowed to accomplish what would be condemned as a per se violation of the antitrust laws if undertaken by business firms?

Third, there is the bothersome question of who is a worker and who is a businessman. However far one goes in supporting the self-interest activity of unions, it is assumed that certain limitations to union power are provided by the arm's length

and independent bargaining of businessmen on the other side of the market. But what if the wages of labor are essentially a share of the proceeds and dependent on the quantity and price of the workers' output as in the case of various East and West Coast fishermen's associations? In this situation, the only limitation to be found is the elasticity of the demand for the product. And what may become of arm's length bargaining if managerial employees up to and including the president of the company are brought within the ranks of union membership?

Finally, there is the most bothersome question of all, the question of so-called "management prerogatives." We expect from our system of enforced competition not only a limitation to business power but the maintenance of an environment in which business rivalry will produce a continuous flow of new and better products and new and better ways of producing existing products. One important presumption underlying this policy is that business has a substantial area of freedom to innovate and to explore ways of achieving cost reduction and product improvement. Union action could diminish this area of freedom rather drastically and it could at all points be closely related to a legitimate union concern with wages, hours, and working conditions.

Reconcilement of Conflicting Positions

[The] determination of "proper" limits to union power is not completely amenable to logic and experience. We are concerned here with values that are to some degree conflicting and how these values are to be reconciled is a part of the political process. At the same time, I feel that the gulf between those who, on the one hand, believe that there is no problem of labor monopoly worth mentioning and those, on the other hand, who believe that it is the problem of our generation is unnecessarily wide. Is it not possible for those who set great store by collective bargaining to recognize that there are areas in which union action may encroach rather seriously on other values and where limitations may be imposed without significant injury to the process of collective bargaining itself? And is it not also possible for those who set great store by the maintenance of a competitive society to recognize that the spread of unionism does not necessarily mean that all is lost?

Federal-State Powers in Labor Relations

1.—Areas of Federal and State Jurisdiction

LOUIS SHERMAN*

THE QUESTION of Federal-State jurisdiction in the field of labor relations is of importance not only as a controversial legislative issue but also in the day-to-day problems of practice involving advice and litigation.

Federal Provisions

I should like to take as a starting point for our discussion today the declaration in the supremacy clause [of the Constitution] that—

> This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

From this constitutional language there flows the doctrine of preemption which, stated simply, is that if Congress has occupied a field of regulation, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is exclusive and the States may not enter. If, however, Congress has by express declaration or implication permitted the States to have concurrent jurisdiction, the doctrine of preemption does not apply.

It is of course well known that the Congress has taken in hand a very large area in the field of labor relations through the enactment of the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts.

Congress stated its intentions on the subject of exclusive jurisdiction in section 10 (a) of the [Taft-Hartley] act: "The Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice (listed in section 8) affecting commerce. This power shall *not* be affected *by any other means* of *adjustment* or *prevention* that has been or may be established by agreement, *law*, or otherwise . . ." (Italics supplied.)

There is a further clause in section 10 (a) which authorizes the Federal Board to cede jurisdiction to State agencies under the following circumstances:

> . . . The Board is empowered by agreement with any agency of any State or Territory to cede to such agency jurisdiction over any cases in any industry (other than mining, manufacturing, communications, and transportation except where predominantly local in character) even though such cases may involve labor disputes affecting commerce, unless the provision of the State or Territorial statute applicable to the determination of such cases by such agency is inconsistent with the corresponding provision of this Act or has received a construction inconsistent therewith.

It has been found in practice that no agreement of cession could be made by the Federal Board to a State agency because no State law has been found to be completely consistent with the Federal act.

Invalidation of State Labor Laws

The broad scope of the rights of employees protected by section 7 and other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act has resulted in the invalidation of State laws intended to restrict labor.

Even before the enactment of Taft-Hartley, the question was posed under the Wagner Act. The Supreme Court ruled in *Hill* v. *Florida* [1] that a State law under which a union and its business manager were enjoined from functioning as such because the business manager had not secured a license from the State and the union had not filed certain reports conflicted with section 7 of the act, which authorized employees to

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[1] 325 U. S. 538 (June 11, 1945).

exercise full freedom of choice in selecting their bargaining representatives.

In *UAW* v. *O'Brien*,[2] the Supreme Court held a law of the State of Michigan requiring a 20-day strike notice and majority authorization of a strike invalid because it entered the field staked out by Congress in section 7 which safeguarded the exercise by employees of the right to bargain in "concerted activities."

In the case of *Amalgamated Association* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*,[3] Chief Justice Vinson stressed the fact that section 7 of the act safeguards for employees in industries affecting commerce the "right . . . to engage in . . . concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection" and equated this language with the right to strike. The language of section 7 of the Federal statute was a principal ground for the invalidation of the law of the State of Wisconsin prohibiting strikes and lockouts on public utility properties and requiring compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes on such properties. The Court also relied upon legislative history showing congressional opposition to compulsory arbitration.

All State statutes in the field of labor relations are not repugnant to the Federal act. An important area in which State acts are legally operative is so-called "right to work" legislation.

Although the Taft-Hartley Act regulates the field of union security, it expressly opened the door to State action. Section 14 (b) of the act provides that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any State or Territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by State or Territorial law."

Eighteen States in the South and Midwest have so-called "right to work" laws on their books which are valid in the field of interstate commerce only because of this authorization given in section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

There is judicial support for labor's position that the title "right to work" is an inaccurate description of the legislation enacted under such title. The Idaho Supreme Court has ruled in the case of *Petition of Idaho State Federation of Labor*,[4] that the title is defective as a distinctive means of describing such legislation.

I would suggest that in considering the issues raised by this matter it might be well to inquire as to whether there is a substantial question of States rights. It is somehow difficult to think of either the Wagner Act or the Taft-Hartley Act as based on a States-rights philosophy. The very scope and extent of the labor restrictions contained in the Taft-Hartley Act represented a serious extension of Federal power and a diminution in the power of the States in the field of labor law. Furthermore, there is a section of the act—14(a)—which is drafted in terms which are the very opposite of the States-rights position. I refer to the language in this section which provides that:

> . . . no employer subject to this Act shall be compelled to deem individuals defined herein as supervisors as employees for the purpose of any law, either national or *local*, relating to collective bargaining. (Italics supplied.)

Finally, it should be noted that the permission granted to the States in section 14 (b) to enact more restrictive union security legislation is also accorded to the Territories. Since these latter instrumentalities of Government are entirely Federal in character, their inclusion in section 14 (b) would appear to negate the theory that the section had its foundation in a theory of State sovereignty.

If section 14 (b) had such a foundation, would it not have provided that the States could adopt legislation in the area of union security which would be within the complete discretion of the State legislature subject only to constitutional restraints? Section 14 (b) does not cede jurisdiction to the States to legislate as they see fit on the subject of union security. Section 14 (b) gives the States a choice only as to whether they wish to legislate more severe restrictions than are imposed by the union security regulations of the Federal act.

The Congress did enact amendments to the Railway Labor Act in 1951 which established a uniform Federal law regulating union security in the railroad industry and specifically provided in language reminiscent of the supremacy clause of the Constitution that such Federal law "should

[2] 339 U. S. 454 (May 8, 1950).
[3] 340 U. S. 783 (Feb. 26, 1951).
[4] 272 P. (2d) 707 (June 30, 1954).

operate, notwithstanding any other provision of . . . any other statute or law of . . . any State."

I believe that organized labor takes the view that it is anomalous for one union security agreement in commerce in a particular city in Virginia to be criminal under the State law and another agreement in the same city to be legal, though identical in terms, because the latter happens to be in the railroad industry. Uniform Federal legislation for all industries in commerce would resolve such anomalies.

Injunctions

There has been extensive litigation on the question of the effect of the Federal act on the power of the State courts to issue labor injunctions. The decisions of the courts have helped to reduce the area of uncertainty in this field.

Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States has given the lower courts, and the bar, a summarization of the applicable rules in the case of *Weber* v. *Anheuser-Busch*.[5]

The Court divides the cases on labor conduct into three categories depending on whether such conduct is (1) protected, (2) prohibited, or (3) neither protected nor prohibited by the Federal act.

In the first situation the Court has ruled that "a State may not prohibit the exercise of rights which the Federal acts protect." The cases which I have previously discussed: *Hill* v. *Florida, UAW* v. *O'Brien, and Amalgamated Association* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* all involved State court injunctions which were reversed for this reason.

In the second situation the Court has ruled that "A State may not enjoin under its own labor statute conduct which has been made an 'unfair labor practice' under the Federal statutes." The leading case on this point is *Garner* v. *Teamsters L. U. No. 776*.[6]

In the third situation, i. e., where the labor conduct is neither protected nor prohibited by the Federal act, the Court has ruled that certain exercises of State authority have not been excluded by the Federal law.

The mechanics of resolving the Federal-State question in particular cases is of great importance because of the time factor in labor disputes.

An injunction issued improvidently by a lower State court will frequently resolve the issue in a labor dispute if the only recourse is to the appellate procedure in the State and thereafter by way of appeal or petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. The final adjudication will therefore have no effect on the actual dispute. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has refused to recognize a right of a private party to secure an order from a Federal district court enjoining the beneficiary of a State court injunction from availing himself of the benefits of the State decree even though it is admitted that the State court had no power to issue such decree.[7]

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[5] 348 U. S. 593 (Mar. 28, 1955).
[6] 346 U. S. 485 (Dec. 14, 1953).
[7] *Amalgamated Clothing Workers* v. *Richman*, 348 U. S. 643 (Apr. 4, 1955).

2.—Judicial Problems of Accommodation

PAUL R. HAYS*

IN THE control of strikes and picketing, the difficulties which arise from the failure to accommodate national and State power are of both a practical and a theoretical character. For example, the fact that the procedures of the National Labor Relations Board operate at a much slower pace than do the local procedures is of considerable practical significance. Certain types of secondary boycotts are enjoinable under both Federal and State law.

As cases have developed, the proposed solutions of the difficulties of accommodating Federal and State action have tended toward the classification of activities such as strikes and picketing into three categories, those which are protected by section 7 [of the National Labor Relations Act], those which are unfair labor practices under section 8, and those which are neither. The idea of the classification is that since Federal power has been exercised in the first two categories, the States are excluded, but that the States may act with respect to activities which fall into the third category.

Some activities, though not many, may be thought of as falling relatively clearly into the first or second of the categories. A peaceful strike for higher wages is protected, and outside State power.[1] A discharge resulting from enforcement of an invalid union security clause is an unfair labor practice, and therefore also outside State power.[2] But the lines where the categories join are very difficult of determination and are being worked out in the thousands of varying situations by decisions of the [National Labor Relations] Board and of the courts which review the Board decisions. For example, since there is no indication in the act itself of what concerted activities are not protected (except that some such activities are made unfair labor practices), the Board has had to decide on the rather vague basis of the general policy of the act as to whether the protection covers such activities as petitioning for the appointment or discharge of a supervisor,[3] protesting a change of foremen,[4] wildcat strikes,[5] refusing overtime work,[6] refusing to cross a picket line,[7] strikes of seamen,[8] strikes in violation of a collective agreement,[9] quitting in protest at the brevity of a notice of layoff,[10] sympathy strikes,[11] endangering valuable equipment by going on strike,[12] strikes called for the purpose of forcing employers to commit illegal acts,[13] sitdown strikes,[14] intermittent work stoppages,[15] urging a boycott of the employer's products,[16] disloyalty to the employer,[17] and picketing for recognition while representation proceedings are pending.[18]

NLRB and Court Attitudes

In almost all the foregoing cases, the Board and the reviewing courts have disagreed. This enormous and difficult burden of threading their way through hundreds of complex Board cases is thrust upon courts at every level down to the local magistrates and justices of the peace. It seems obvious enough that this atomistic application of the mechanics of federalism cannot work.

The confusion created by the questions which arise as to the finding of facts in particular situations is illustrated by the *Thayer* case.[19] In that case, the Massachusetts court enjoined a strike, holding that it had the power to do so both because the strike was in the category of unprotected activity, since it was being conducted in violation of a collective agreement containing a no-strike clause, and because the strike was being carried on with mass picketing and coercion. This

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[1] *International Union* v. *O'Brien*, 339 U. S. 454 (1950).

[2] *Plankington Packing Co.* v. *WERB*, 338 U. S. 588 (1950).

[3] See *NLRB* v. *Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 167 F. 2d. 983 (1948); *Joanna Cotton Mills* v. *NLRB*, 176 F. 2d 749 (1949).

[4] See *NLRB* v. *Reynolds International Pen Co.*, 162 F. 2d 680 (1947).

[5] See *NLRB* v. *Draper Corporation*, 145 F. 2d 199 (1944).

[6] See *Connecticut* v. *NLRB*, 108 F. 2d 390 (1939).

[7] See *NLRB* v. *Illinois Bell Telephone Co.*, 189 F. 2d 124 (1951).

[8] See *Southern Steamship Co.* v. *NLRB*, 316 U. S. 31 (1942).

[9] See *NLRB* v. *Sands Manufacturing Co.*, 306 U. S. 332 (1939).

[10] See *NLRB* v. *Jamestown Veneer & Plywood Co.*, 194 F. 2d 192 (1952).

[11] See *NLRB* v. *Warner Bros. Co.*, 191 F. 2d 217 (1951).

[12] See *United States Steel Co.* v. *NLRB*, 196 F. 2d 459 (1952).

[13] See *NLRB* v. *Indiana Desk Co.*, 149 F. 2d 987 (1945).

[14] See *NLRB* v. *Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.*, 306 U. S. 240 (1939).

[15] See *International Union, UAWA—AFL, Local 232* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*, 336 U. S. 245 (1949).

[16] See *Hoover Co.* v. *NLRB*, 191 F. 2d 380 (1951).

[17] See *NLRB* v. *Local Union No. 1229, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, 346 U. S. 464 (1953).

[18] See *NLRB* v. *Electronics Equipment Co.*, 194 F. 2d 650 (1952).

[19] 99 NLRB 165 (1952); *NLRB* v. *Thayer Co.*, 213 F. 2d 748 (1954).

was one of the cases which did eventually reach the Board because an employer-employee relationship was involved. The Board found that the collective agreement had been made with a company-dominated union and that there was neither mass picketing nor coercion. It held, therefore, that the strike was a protected activity under the national act. The Massachusetts court had been wholly without power to issue the injunction.

Potentiality of Conflict

Now consider the [possibility that] both the Massachusetts court decision and the Board decision had reached the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court would have been bound by the facts as found by the Massachusetts court, and it would therefore have upheld the Massachusetts decision (unless, of course, under the *Garner* [20] case it was held to be within that general area which *might* involve an unfair labor practice). Then, faced with the later Board decision, the Court would have had to uphold the Board's ruling that the Massachusetts court was without power to act. This kind of "potentiality of conflict" extends to every situation which might arise, because it is possible that the Board might take a different view of the facts from the State agency. If the Board has, as it claims, exclusive jurisdiction to decide the facts, State courts have no power to act at all, even in situations in which the Board, if called upon to act, might hold the activity unprotected.

The practical impossibility of this result is illustrated by taking as an example the control of violence in connection with picketing. In one of its earlier efforts at accommodation of State and Federal power under the act, the Supreme Court in the *Allen Bradley* case upheld a State court injunction against violent picketing on the ground that the national act did not regulate such conduct [21] (i. e., that it was unprotected). This, of course, was not strictly true even under the Wagner Act under which the case was decided, because the Board then, as later in the *Thayer* case, might have been called upon, in connection with the discharge of employees, to determine whether the alleged violence had actually occurred. And under the Taft-Hartley Act, the very conduct which was the basis for the State court injunction in *Allen Bradley* might well constitute an unfair labor practice. Either of these points is theoretically sufficient to exclude the State's exercise of power. Even if it were possible to accept this result, a result which would mean in effect the complete inhibition of control of picketing by injunction—on the ground, doubtful in fact, that violence could be left to the processes of the criminal law—there would still be the question of whether a Wisconsin policeman could properly arrest a picket on the charge that he was throwing bricks through the plant window, or assaulting a "loyal" employee. After all, the "potentiality of conflict" is equally apparent in this case, since the Board might later decide that the employee was in fact doing neither of the acts charged, and, on the contrary, was peacefully engaging in an activity which is protected by Federal law.

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[20] *Garner* v. *Teamsters Union*, 346 U. S. 485 (1953).

[21] *Allen Bradley Local No. 1111, United Electrical, Radio & Machinery Workers of America* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*, 315 U. S. 740, 62 S. Ct. 88 (1942).

3.—The Case for Conforming State and Federal Law

DAVID L. BENETAR*

A CLOUD of uncertainty and doubt hovers over the fields of labor relations and labor disputes and blurs the line demarking where Federal regulation ends and State regulation begins. The "border clashes" engendered by this confusion are particularly vexing in these fields where the inherent strains and tensions are ample and need no extraneous stimulation.

Neither the Federal statute nor the cases decided under it have clearly defined the respective limits of Federal and State powers. The United States Supreme Court itself has said (*Garner* v. *Teamsters Union*, 346 U. S. 485, 1953):

> The National Labor Management Relations Act, as we have before pointed out, leaves much to the States, though Congress has refrained from telling us how much.

and, later, in *Weber* v. *Anheuser-Busch, Inc.*, 348 U. S. 468 (1955), decided:

> . . . Obvious conflict, actual or potential, leads to easy judicial exclusion of State action. Such was the situation in *Garner* v. *Teamsters Union, supra*. But as the opinion in that case recalled, the Labor Management Relations Act "leaves much to the States, though Congress has refrained from telling us how much." 346 U. S. at 488. This penumbral area can be rendered progressively clear only by the course of litigation.

The conflict mentioned by the Supreme Court arises usually in 1 or 2 typical situations. One of these is when a State labor board assumes jurisdiction over an employer whose interstate activities are of doubtful substantiality, or over an employer whose interstate activities are plainly substantial but not sufficient to meet the National [Labor Relations] Board's current standards for assuming jurisdiction. In cases of this kind, the contest is most apt to be between the employer who resists State labor board regulation, under a statute materially different from the Federal statute, and the State labor board. The second typical situation arises when an interstate employer sues in a State court to enjoin activities which are (or may be claimed to be) protected or prohibited by the Federal statute. This paper will consider the first of these two situations and a proposed remedy for it. The solution calls for legislation.

State Assumption of Jurisdiction

There is no sound or logical reason why a small businessman should be subject to regulation by a State labor law, which affords him and his employees considerably less protection than the national law, while his larger competitor—drawing labor from the same labor supply market—is governed by the national law, simply because of the larger firm's greater dollar volume of business. Much less is there reason—and yet it could happen if a State board may act whenever the National Board refuses to do so—that a single firm could in 1 year be subject to national law and in the very next year subject to a differing State law simply because the volume of its sales varied between years.

Employers and employees, in my view, in the State of New York are alike entitled to all of the protections afforded them by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The New York Labor Relations Board feels it owes a particular obligation to the workers of smaller employers to see that they do not remain unregulated. That Board is well equipped to provide regulation. But why should smaller employers not have the statutory protection of the national act which makes a union's refusal to bargain an unfair labor practice? Why should smaller employers be subject to labor board proceedings and their workers subject to labor board elections on petition of a union which has not filed anti-Communist affidavits as required by the national act? Why should the workers of smaller employers be subject to a closed shop and hiring hall, under which their jobs and their ability to get jobs depend on their standing with their union, while their colaborers engaged by larger employers are protected against

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this? Why should the smaller employer not have the statutorily guaranteed right of free speech and why should he not have the right to file an unfair labor practice charge against a union which refuses to bargain with him in good faith?

There is no sound reason for this type of arbitrary differentiation. Yet it is an inevitable consequence of the asserted doctrine that [the New York] State Board may assert jurisdiction over a company which is subject to the national act but over which the National Board has declined to act.

The Remedy

I do not believe the national act is a perfect statute. But I believe it has withstood the tests of time and experience. I believe it is a substantially better statute than the labor law under which New York State is presently operating. This State took national leadership in the adoption of its present law. But it has lost that position of leadership by continuing the law without material change over a period of almost 20 years, despite the enormous changes in the labor picture which have occured during the same period. There is a simple way to eliminate jurisdictional conflict. This is by conformity with the national law. Conformity would open the door to cession agreements. And it would restore, on an unassailable basis, the caseload which was lost by our State agency or, at the very least, rendered doubtful and vulnerable when the national law was changed and the New York State law was not.

American Trade Union Development

1.—The Rebirth of the Labor Movement

DAVID J. SAPOSS*

IN DISCARDING VOLUNTARISM,[1] organized labor in America has retained some of the valuable features of that institutional way of labor life. Most significant is the one that the trade union is the basic and pivotal institution of the labor movement. Whereas in most countries the labor movement is partitioned into independent organizations dealing with political action, cooperatives, education, etc., in this country the reconstructed labor movement has retained the traditional principle that all other organized labor activities are its auxiliaries. In many countries an interlocking directorate, or an overall formal committee, coordinates the activities of the separate divisions; in the United States the movement is highly centralized and controlled by the trade unions.

It is an error to consider this metamorphosis as a mere shift in emphasis, or as giving more recognition to legislation and political action. The American labor movement has undergone a complete change since the immediate post-World War I period. It has a new outlook and has broadened its activities accordingly. It now aspires to and actually plays a vital role in all important social and economic activities of the Nation. It is an integral functional group in our social order, exercising both its rights and its duties, as its achievements attest. It is no longer an outcast fighting for status.

To be sure, the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations ushers in a new era, with a ready-made, far-visioned movement having ramifications in all fields of human activity touching upon social and economic problems. Thus, the AFL–CIO is amply prepared for the new tasks confronting it. In his address dedicating the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' new headquarters on November 4, 1955, George Meany, then president of the AFL, aptly and succinctly categorized the new attitude:

> We must have an instrumentality strong enough to maintain the standards of workers of this country, to protect them from major hazards by means of effective social insurance, and, above all, safeguard their basic freedoms. . . . The united labor movement will take the lead in campaigning for necessary, constructive advances in American life . . . In pursuing these objectives to bring an even better day to all our people of our Nation, we expect to use every method legally available to us as citizens. This without question will include political action not only to defend our movement against legislation designed to destroy us, but also to raise even higher the American standard of life . . . The scene of battle is no longer the company plant or the picket line. It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the State legislatures. . . . We anticipate . . . a much broader role of labor in the community service field. Without doubt, our local organizations will be able to speak with a much stronger voice for improved community conditions and will be in a position to make a far more significant contribution to community welfare programs. This is a field which is vital to public acceptance of labor as a force for good in the life of our community . . . Another field in which the united trade union movement expects to broaden its activities is in defense of freedom. In the final analysis, all our efforts to build a more secure and rewarding life for the people of this country depend upon the preservation of the free way of life and the maintenance of peace . . . Here at home, the trade union movement will do its utmost to see to it that our Nation maintains a firm foreign policy based on the time-honored tradition of freedom and justice upon which the United States of America was originally established . . . We intend to give active support to the free trade unions of other friendly nations . . . We can and will cooperate fully with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for the great objective of peace, freedom, and human progress.

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[1] As used in this paper, voluntarism means reliance by organized labor on economic action to achieve its objectives and shunning Government assistance. For a detailed discussion by the author, see Voluntarism in the American Labor Movement, Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 967).

2.—Bargaining Trends in the Last Two Decades

DAVID DOLNICK*

THE THREE MAJOR TRENDS [protective legislation, union organization, and good times] which influenced collective bargaining since 1933 have left permanent impressions upon our economy. Pensions, productivity wage factors, employment and income security, more rational wage structures, and contract uniformity are but a few of the issues that have become permanent factors in collective bargaining. They and others will continue to be the anchors in future collective bargaining.

Bargaining in an Expanding Economy

The growth of our economy, the concentration of business in fewer and larger corporations, the rise in man-hour productivity, and the unprecedented increase in mechanization and automation have also affected the complexities of collective bargaining.

Labor negotiations in an economic climate of prosperity are a great deal different than when the economy is depressed or moving upward rather slowly. Even though the National War Labor Board stimulated bargaining for fringe benefits, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that even without the stimulus from this emergency agency increased bargaining for such benefits would have come as the consequence of economic expansion.

New Factors in Collective Bargaining. Man-hour productivity has increased at an annual rate of around 4 percent. The accelerated pace of mechanization and automation leaves no doubt that we are "on the threshold of an industrial age, the significance of which we cannot predict and with potentialities which we cannot fully appreciate." [1] In the past, organized labor was opposed to the installation of laborsaving machines. That is not the case now. Walter Reuther, the former president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in testimony given in October 1955 before the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, said that "we are now at the start of what some scientists tell us is the second industrial revolution. Automation makes possible the automatic office as well as the automatic factory, with the likelihood that entire plants, offices, or departments in much of industry and commerce will be operated by electronic control mechanisms within the coming decade or two . . . Productivity in the period ahead may well be tremendous, making possible the creation of abundance in terms unheard of before."

Increased man-hour productivity brought about collective bargaining pressure for wage increases determined on the basis of the productivity factor. Such negotiated wage increases were reflected either in terms of an agreed upon annual amount, or as a negotiated periodical wage increase. It has stimulated negotiators to find additional formulas to consider ways and means to win a greater share of the national wealth for the wage earner. Increased productivity with fewer workers is a concern of government, labor, and industry. How shall real wages continue to increase? How can there be employment to all who are available for work? How is the saving won through more efficient plant operations and increased man-hour production to be divided equitably between the employer and his employees? How is the employees' share to be divided equitably among the employees themselves? These and other wage questions require new studies and reexamination of the existing wage determinants.

Job classifications and wage rates based upon skills, abilities, and responsibilities, in themselves, are no longer sufficient criteria for wage determination. Other and more meaningful wage data are needed and other wage patterns need to be constructed to achieve this equitable distribution of wealth.

Business mergers and growth of more large national corporations have stimulated drives for industry and companywide bargaining. Industrywide wage patterns are more numerous, and greater uniformity of collective bargaining contracts is the goal of most unions.

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[1] Item entitled "Automation Technological Change" concerning the report of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report on its inquiry into the effects of automation. (*In* Bureau of National Affairs, Daily Labor Report No. 239, Dec. 9, 1955, p. D–2.)

3.—The Power of Organized Labor

WILLIAM B. BARTON*

UNIONS appear to want a constantly enlarging area of bargaining; the trend of 1933 to 1955 has definitely been that way [and] no end to it appears to be in sight. The way the area of bargaining has expanded is just one symbol of the great strength today of powerful unions at the bargaining table. Many have become far more powerful than the employers with whom they do business.

Naturally, a feeling among unions as to their own importance has developed and grown. This greatly increased power and sense of importance expresses itself in a number of ways, all of which are trends in themselves. Union treasure chests, largely bare in 1933, are today bulging with millions of dollars in assets.

Figures on financial development become the more important when union pension and welfare funds are included. Reserves in these funds probably amount to a total of more than $25 billion. The unions share control over these funds, which further symbolizes the development of union power.

But the most spectacular change and, at the same time, the most significant growth in union power since 1933 has been on the political front. This trend developed its great initial urge after 1935 from the CIO unions. The entire CIO appeared to want government intervention in the economic picture. These new unionists were adverse to the antistatism of the earlier union movement. Minimum wages, price controls, [and] economic planning for full employment loomed large in their thinking. Hence arose the urge that there must be a more active part in political affairs. They spearheaded a drive for ways and means to translate these goals into political action. However, the rise of the CIO's Political Action Committee in 1943, with its goal of "effective action on the political front," followed later by AFL's League for Political Education, both have for the time being confirmed labor support for a continued bipartisan political structure. This support of the biparty system is one of the most important developments since labor's entry into politics.

No one controls labor votes, but the communications machine, through the merger, will be a tremendously important one. Seventy-seven thousand locals are a huge number, and each local must be expected to have at least several opinion leaders, and some might have hundreds. The big question is, what other *economic* segment has a communications machine of such proportions?

An aspect of this trend, which is proving highly important, is that organized labor appears to have principal interest in action by the *Federal* Government. The way the international unions have placed their principal headquarters in Washington, and have constructed spacious buildings for their activities bespeaks this interest in the national scene. Why this has all come about is clear only in part. It may be in a sense because of a series of historical events and accidents—the Wagner Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, the Taft-Hartley issue, the interest of the Federal Government in workmen's compensation, the drive of the CIO Political Action Committee in 1944 to reelect President Roosevelt, the surprising success in reelecting President Truman in 1948—all of these focus attention on the Federal scene. Even apart from them, however, it appears that most of organized labor prefers to rely on Federal action. If success is achieved in obtaining the welfare state, that success will almost surely be through action at the Federal level.

As we have looked at the apparent great reliance of organized labor on action at the Federal level, we certainly should not overlook action at the international level. George Meany's [recent] statement [at the annual social justice award luncheon of the National Religion and Labor Foundation], in which he criticized Nehru and Tito as "aides and allies of communism in fact and in effect, if not in diplomatic verbiage," is an example of the great part labor plays today in the international field. I have seen evidence of this myself a number of times as a member of the employer delegation to the International Labor Conferences. Also indicative of this trend is the fact that the United States has 30 labor attachés assigned to embassies abroad. There are in turn 6 labor attachés of other governments in Washington.

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4.—The Effects of the AFL–CIO Merger

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG*

OBVIOUSLY, the impact of the merger [of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations] is unlikely to be felt immediately by most Americans. But it is equally obvious that the existence of an organization with 15 million members, if it measures up to the hopes which have accompanied its creation, will definitely have long-range effects. I have confidence that the AFL–CIO will meet, with a sense of ever-increasing maturity, the very serious responsibilities that its size and influence are certain to thrust upon it.

The quite illogical fear [of the critics of merger] is that merger will make the unions impregnable, with the give-and-take of bargaining completely eliminated. These critics object not only to merger of federations, but also to companywide bargaining and nationwide unions. [They] seek to build a case for application of the antitrust laws, which were passed to regulate the empires of corporate monopoly, to labor unions. But labor is not a "giant trust"; it remains, after merger as before, a voluntary association of autonomous unions.

On the other hand, it cannot be said that "nothing will change." Obviously there are advantages for unions in the merger of their federations, or the new federation would never have come into existence. In seeking to appraise the labor movement of the future, the problem is to try to tread the surveyor's narrow objective path.

Collective Bargaining and Organization

It is safe to say there is some definite though intangible relationship between the existence of a strong and effective federation of trade unions and the bargaining power of the individual union when it meets with employers. That relationship is composed, in fluctuating degrees of emphasis, of the individual union's knowledge that it can call, in case of emergency, upon the federation for moral or, perhaps, financial support; that the technical and organizing staffs of the federation may be at least temporarily deployed to help the individual union; that the federation's voice at the city, State, and Federal levels may speak out in its behalf, if help is needed.

The increased range of personal associations among union leaders that unity produces is another unmeasurable factor. In recent months I have come to realize the surprising extent of compartmentalization of union leaders' official relationships within each of the old federations; AFL leaders knew AFL leaders, and CIO leaders knew CIO leaders—but to an amazing extent they did not know each other except by name or nod.

Jurisdictional disputes will [probably] decrease as a result of merger. The new federation recognizes the integrity of both craft and industrial unions; and the various agreements of the years 1952–55 have served to reduce raiding and jurisdictional disagreements.

The collective bargaining process in individual industries will be tangibly affected, it seems to me, if the new federation proceeds successfully with its plans for major organizing drives in the unorganized sectors of American industry. In the industries which were only partially unionized at the time of merger, further successful organizing will directly strengthen the bargaining position of the unions now functioning in those industries. And just as the influence of the CIO's early organizing achievements had a beneficial effect on the ability of many AFL unions to win better conditions for their members in 1936–37, so large-scale organizing successes are bound to create economic ripples that will move from industry to industry.

Political Action and Legislation

As important as organizing—and, over the long run, perhaps even more important—will be the new federation's record of activity in the fields of political action and legislation. The decade after World War II witnessed an unparalleled growth in the political awareness and sophistication of both branches of the American labor movement. With characteristic disdain for academic theorists, the AFL and CIO directed their political action

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efforts not toward the establishment of a labor party—as some had hoped and some had feared—but toward greater effectiveness within the American two-party system.

All unions will not inevitably agree on one candidate for any particular political office. While internal disagreements in the labor movement over the endorsement of candidates are less frequent at the national, congressional, and gubernatorial levels, there is frequent disagreement on the merits of candidates for local and State offices, where the attitudes of the candidates are more obscure or less related to the particular interests of the unions and their members. In any event, the unions will be effective in the political arena only so long as they truly represent the viewpoints of a substantial majority of their members.

[In addition,] the merged federation will be a tremendous influence in support of forward-looking economic and social welfare legislation, civil rights measures, and other legislative proposals which affect or interest union members as citizens of our democracy.

Community and World Affairs

With labor's growth and maturity, American unions have rapidly emerged from the status of a narrow pressure group into an area of broader interest in the general problems of the Nation and the specific community. Where decades ago union members were apt to be lonely clusters of individuals in an environment almost totally hostile to their organization, labor has succeeded in large degree in throwing off its inferiority complexes and its old suspicion of "outsiders."

Although there have been peripheral differences of emphasis in the foreign policy positions of the AFL and the CIO, it seems probable that the new federation will have little difficulty in establishing a unified and integrated outlook on world affairs. In the spring of 1955, with labor unity in the air, the AFL and CIO joined forces at the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions world congress at Vienna to win support for a worldwide union organizing campaign which will be concentrated in those underdeveloped areas where unions are weakest.

A Responsible Organization of Society

The AFL and CIO will be the largest single organization of citizens in the United States. The leaders of the new AFL and CIO must be prepared to conduct the affairs of their organization so responsibly as to reassure great numbers of people who have no deep animus against labor that the very size of the new federation will not be an impediment to the best workings of our American democratic system.

In appraising the prospects of the new federation, one needs to take into account the need for keeping labor's house in order. There is, of course, a firm constitutional commitment to deal constructively with jurisdictional conflict, interunion rivalry, and penetration by racketeers and Communists. One could be properly skeptical about constitutional language if all that was involved were words. There are sure indications that the leaders of the new federation have the will to do something about these problems.

Labor essentially has no "secrets"; yet it is true that a few labor leaders have not always recognized that, for their best interests and those of the unions, they must live in the goldfish bowl of national curiosity.

To maintain the good will of the public, of fair-minded employers, of public officials and plain, ordinary citizens, labor will constantly have to reaffirm that it has nothing to hide and much to proclaim. It is fortunate that the men who will lead the new federation understand this problem and draw the necessary conclusions concerning their course of conduct and the policies which they recommend to the working men and women who look to them for leadership and guidance.

Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for March 1956

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 60 days prior to the date of a conference.*

March	Conference and sponsor	Place
1	Conference on The Problem Drinker in Industry. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
2	Institute on "Know Your Bureau." *Sponsor:* Pennsylvania Chapter of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.	Hershey, Pa.
5–7	Seminars on (1) Problems of Electronic Applications in the Office and (2) Personnel Problems in Office Administration. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
5–7	Seminars on (1) The Scope of the Manufacturing Executive's Job and (2) Successful Selection and Training Practices for Salesmen. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	Houston, Tex.
7–8	Clinic on Sales Training. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
12–14	Seminars on (1) Analyzing Operations for the Application of Electronics and (2) Techniques of Supervisory Training. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
14	Conference on Contract Negotiations—Problems and Techniques. *Sponsor:* Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.	Madison, Wis.
14–15	Fourth Annual Engineering Management Conference. *Sponsor:* American Society of Mechanical Engineers.	St. Louis, Mo.
15	Time Study Rating Work Session. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
15–16	Conference on Washington Affairs. *Sponsor:* American Trade Association Executives.	Washington, D. C.
19–23	Institute on Industrial Relations. *Sponsor:* National Association of Industrial Relations.	Hollywood, Fla.
20	Conference on Developing Your Office Employees. *Sponsor:* Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.	Milwaukee, Wis.
22	Conference on How to Improve Your Performance Rating Program. *Sponsor:* Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.	Madison, Wis.
26–28	Seminars on (1) Selection and Development of the Sales Supervisor and (2) Initiating and Directing the Office Work Simplification Program. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
26–29	Annual Convention. *Sponsor:* American Personnel and Guidance Association, Inc.	Washington, D. C.
26–30	Conference on The Supervisor's Role in Management—People. *Sponsor:* Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
28	Regional Conference on Industrial Relations. *Sponsors:* Chambers of Commerce of United States, Birmingham, and Alabama State.	Birmingham, Ala.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Output per Man-Hour in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries *

PHYSICAL OUTPUT per man-hour in 6 of 8 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics increased by amounts ranging from 0.4 percent in anthracite mining to 29.0 percent in bituminous-coal mining in the period 1947 through 1953. In the remaining 2 industries, output declined 3.9 percent per man-hour in the telephone industry and 4.4 percent per employee in the telegraph industry. At the same time, output per man-hour in manufacturing as a whole increased 22.7 percent.[1] The year 1954 continued the upward trend, with output per man-hour increasing in 5 of the nonmanufacturing industries by amounts ranging from 2 to 18 percent. A small decline (1 percent) occurred in output per employee in the telegraph industry; in iron mining, a 14-percent decline in output per man-hour was accompanied by a 34-percent decline in production. In 4 of the 8 industries (anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, railroads, and telephone), output per man-hour stood at the highest levels in history.[2] In some of the industries, year to year trends have fluctuated, but the industries generally fared better between 1953 and 1954 than between 1952 and 1953.

The positive relationship between changes in production and changes in output per man-hour, which generally exists, was not always evident in the 1947–54 period. In fact, the opposite relationship was observed in the two coal industries, in which the largest increases in output per man-hour accompanied the greatest declines in production. Even in the industries with declines in output per man-hour—iron ores mining, telegraph, and the passenger sector of the railroad transportation industry—production dropped even more. In general, where 1954 levels of production were comparable with pre-World War II levels, output per man-hour showed sizable gains over the period. Where 1954 production levels were far below any past figures (e. g., anthracite mining), the rise in output per man-hour was noteworthy. The copper and iron mining and telephone industries followed the more familiar pattern with increases in both production and output per man-hour.

The accompanying tables show indexes of production, man-hours, employment (either production worker or total), output per man-hour and per worker, and unit man-hour requirements in the following industries from 1935 through 1954: Anthracite, bituminous coal mining, copper, iron, and lead and zinc ores mining; and telephone, telegraph, and railroad transportation industries.

The indexes represent extensions (and, in some cases, minor revisions) of those previously published by the Bureau.[3] No attempt is made in this presentation to analyze the causes and factors that have led to productivity change. For industries for which individual reports have been released, descriptive and analytic material is available for 1950 and 1951,[4] but the Bureau has not tried to carry its analysis beyond those years.

Output per man-hour refers to production per man-hour of work. It is a measure of the relationship between the volume of goods produced and one factor of input—labor time. It does not measure the specific contribution of labor, or of capital, or of any other factor of production. Changes in the ratio between output and man-hours of work show the joint effect of many sep-

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

[1] See Trends in Output per Man-Hour and Man-Hours per Unit of Output—Manufacturing, 1939–53, BLS Report No. 100, or a summary in Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (pp. 1 and 63).

[2] Preliminary figures, based on data for the first 11 months of 1955, indicate a rise in output per man-hour for bituminous coal for 1955 of about 13 percent. A preliminary figure for railroad transportation, based on the first 9 months of 1955, indicates a rise of about 11 percent.

[3] Data for earlier years appear in BLS Bull. 1046, Productivity Trends in Selected Industries—Indexes Through 1950, and in individual releases for all industries except communications.

[4] Single copies of individual industry reports, as well as a complete list of the industries covered, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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TABLE 1.—*Indexes of output per man-hour and unit labor requirements in the anthracite mining industry*

[1947–49=100]

Year	Production	Production-worker hours	Man-hours	Output per—		Unit labor requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production worker hours per unit	Man-hours per unit
1935	100.7	125.4	116.2	80.3	86.7	124.5	115.4
1936	105.3	124.3	111.9	84.7	94.1	118.0	106.3
1937	100.1	124.5	104.8	80.4	95.5	124.4	104.7
1938	89.0	112.5	83.2	79.1	107.0	126.4	93.5
1939	99.4	112.4	91.0	88.4	109.2	113.1	91.5
1940	99.4	116.1	92.3	85.6	107.7	116.8	92.9
1941	105.1	116.7	95.9	90.1	109.6	111.0	91.2
1942	111.4	112.4	99.1	99.1	112.4	100.9	89.0
1943	114.6	105.4	120.1	108.7	95.4	92.0	104.8
1944	122.0	102.0	121.4	119.6	100.5	83.6	99.5
1945	105.5	91.7	108.4	115.0	97.3	86.9	102.7
1946	116.1	103.4	113.7	112.3	102.1	89.1	97.9
1947	109.2	100.3	110.6	108.9	98.7	91.8	101.3
1948	109.2	101.9	108.5	107.2	100.6	93.3	99.4
1949	81.6	97.8	80.9	83.4	100.9	119.9	99.1
1950	83.9	94.9	89.1	88.4	94.2	113.1	106.2
1951	79.4	87.4	77.4	90.8	102.6	110.1	97.5
1952	75.5	80.0	73.7	94.4	102.4	106.0	97.6
1953	57.6	67.6	58.1	85.2	99.1	117.4	100.9
1954	[1] 50.4	49.3	43.2	[1] 102.2	[1] 116.7	[1] 97.8	[1] 85.7

[1] Preliminary.

arate, though interrelated, influences such as technical improvements, the rate of operations, the relative contributions to production of plants at different levels of efficiency, and the flow of materials and components, as well as the skill and effort of the work force, the efficiency of management, and the status of labor relations.

Nonmanufacturing industries accounted for 32.3 million, or 67 percent of the 48.3 million nonagricultural workers in 1954. The industries represented by the nonmanufacturing indexes accounted in the same year for 2.2 million workers, or 7 percent of the total. This total included 311,000 workers in the mining industries, representing 57 percent of total employment in mining. The telegraph and telephone industries in 1954 accounted for virtually all employment in the telecommunications industries, and with appropriate weights could probably be combined to represent output per man-hour for that group. However, the indexes presented in the accompanying tables should not be combined to obtain a series for all nonmanufacturing industries, or other industrial groupings.

Methods and Sources [5]

The indexes of output per worker and per man-hour were obtained by dividing the production indexes by the indexes of employment and man-hours, respectively.

Production. The production indexes used in the computation of output per man-hour or per worker were developed from data for physical or other nonmonetary units (e.g., ton-miles) obtained from various Federal agencies. The mining indexes were derived from data published in the Minerals Yearbook of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. For the telephone and telegraph industries, production data were obtained from the Federal Communications Commission; and for the railroad transportation industry, from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Where necessary (lead and zinc mining, telephone, telegraph, and railroad transportation), production data for separate products or services of an industry were combined with weights representing average unit values for the 3 years 1947–49. The data for the weights were obtained from the same sources as the production data.

Employment. In the mining industries, the indexes of employment for 1939–54 are the series published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[6] The series cover production and related workers but exclude salaried officers, superintendents, other supervisory employment, and professional and technical employees. For the years prior to

[5] A complete technical appendix describing the methods and sources used in constructing the indexes will appear in the Bureau's forthcoming report, Indexes of Output per Man-Hour in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries.

[6] For a description of methodology, see Measurement of Industrial Employment, Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 969), and Accuracy of BLS Current Estimates of Employment, December 1955 (p. 1473).

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of output per man-hour and unit labor requirements in the bituminous coal industry*

[1947–49=100]

Year	Production	Production workers	Man-hours	Output per—		Unit labor requirements	
				Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per unit	Man-hours per unit
1935	67.0	110.8	89.0	60.5	75.3	165.4	132.8
1936	79.0	114.3	100.2	69.1	78.8	144.7	126.8
1937	80.2	117.1	99.4	68.5	80.7	146.0	123.9
1938	62.7	103.2	73.8	60.8	85.0	164.6	117.7
1939	71.0	94.4	80.6	75.2	88.1	133.0	113.5
1940	82.9	105.8	90.5	78.4	91.6	127.6	109.2
1941	92.5	104.9	100.5	88.2	92.0	113.4	108.6
1942	104.8	115.5	115.7	90.7	90.6	110.2	110.4
1943	106.2	106.3	121.9	99.9	87.1	100.1	114.8
1944	111.5	102.0	123.3	109.3	90.4	91.5	110.6
1945	103.9	93.1	111.5	111.6	93.2	89.6	107.3
1946	96.0	90.2	99.3	106.4	96.7	94.0	103.4
1947	113.5	102.2	114.8	111.1	98.9	90.0	101.1
1948	107.8	104.4	109.0	103.3	98.9	96.8	101.1
1949	78.7	93.5	76.2	84.2	103.3	118.8	96.8
1950	92.9	87.3	82.1	106.4	113.2	94.0	88.4
1951	96.0	88.4	85.3	108.6	112.5	92.1	88.9
1952	83.9	77.3	70.6	108.5	118.8	92.1	84.1
1953	82.2	68.0	64.4	120.9	127.6	82.7	78.3
1954	[1] 70.4	52.7	47.3	[1] 133.6	[1] 148.8	[1] 74.9	[1] 67.2

[1] Preliminary.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of output per man-hour and unit labor requirements in the metal-mining industries*

[1947–49=100]

Year	Production of—		Production workers	Man-hours	Recoverable metal [1] per—		Crude ore mined per—		Unit labor requirements [1]		Unit labor requirements	
	Recoverable metal [1]	Crude ore			Production worker	Man-hour	Production worker	Man-hour	Production workers per ton of recoverable metal	Man-hours per ton of recoverable metal	Production workers per ton of crude ore	Man-hours per ton of crude ore
	Copper ores											
1935	46.5	23.1		52.1		89.3		44.3		112.0		225.5
1936	75.8	46.5		81.6		92.9		57.0		107.7		175.5
1937	104.4	74.2		121.5		85.9		61.1		116.4		163.7
1938	68.8	45.6		81.0		84.9		56.3		117.7		177.6
1939	89.9	66.7	103.7	98.4	86.7	91.4	64.3	67.8	115.4	109.5	155.5	147.5
1940	108.6	83.6	122.0	115.2	89.0	94.3	68.5	72.6	112.3	106.1	145.9	137.8
1941	118.6	94.7	136.1	130.4	87.1	91.0	69.6	72.6	114.8	109.9	143.7	137.7
1942	134.1	111.4	141.1	144.4	95.0	92.9	79.0	77.1	105.2	107.7	126.7	129.6
1943	135.6	119.3	138.2	143.4	98.1	94.6	86.3	83.2	101.9	105.8	115.8	120.2
1944	120.4	110.8	113.7	116.4	105.9	103.4	97.4	95.2	94.4	96.7	102.6	105.1
1945	95.4	93.5	90.5	91.6	105.4	104.1	103.3	102.1	94.9	96.0	96.8	98.0
1946	75.0	75.1	85.1	82.5	88.1	90.9	88.2	91.0	113.5	110.0	113.3	109.9
1947	104.9	106.0	102.1	103.6	102.7	101.3	103.8	102.3	97.3	98.8	96.3	97.7
1948	103.1	102.2	102.1	104.5	101.0	98.7	100.1	97.8	99.0	101.4	99.9	102.3
1949	92.0	91.8	95.9	91.9	95.9	100.1	95.7	99.9	104.2	99.9	104.5	100.1
1950	111.6	114.1	94.6	96.4	118.0	115.8	120.6	118.4	84.8	86.4	82.9	84.5
1951	113.6	115.2	93.8	97.9	121.1	116.0	122.8	117.7	82.6	86.2	81.4	85.0
1952	113.6	120.6	95.0	98.1	119.6	115.8	126.9	122.9	83.6	86.4	78.8	81.3
1953	114.1	121.9	101.7	105.5	112.2	108.2	119.9	115.5	89.1	92.5	83.4	86.5
1954	[2] 103.0		96.7	93.3	[2] 106.5	[2] 110.4			[2] 93.9	[2] 90.6		
	Iron ores											
1935	33.0	30.8		39.4		83.8		78.2		119.4		127.9
1936	52.7	47.7		55.8		94.4		85.5		105.9		117.0
1937	77.9	70.3		77.0		101.2		91.3		98.8		109.5
1938	30.8	27.6		45.8		67.2		60.3		148.7		165.9
1939	55.9	49.9	66.2	58.5	84.4	95.6	75.4	85.3	118.4	104.7	132.7	117.2
1940	79.7	72.5	74.7	71.1	106.7	112.1	97.1	102.0	93.7	89.2	103.0	98.1
1941	99.9	93.7	88.8	89.2	112.5	112.0	105.5	105.0	88.9	89.3	94.8	95.2
1942	113.4	110.0	105.8	110.2	107.2	102.9	104.0	99.8	93.3	97.2	96.2	100.2
1943	108.8	104.1	110.8	117.3	98.2	92.8	94.0	88.7	101.8	107.8	106.4	112.7
1944	101.1	96.5	99.2	106.2	101.9	95.2	97.3	90.9	98.1	105.0	102.8	110.1
1945	95.0	92.4	83.2	89.9	114.2	105.7	111.1	102.8	87.6	94.6	90.0	97.3
1946	76.0	73.2	81.3	75.8	93.5	100.3	90.0	96.6	107.0	99.7	111.1	103.6
1947	100.1	99.1	99.2	98.6	100.9	101.5	99.9	100.5	99.1	98.5	100.1	99.5
1948	108.7	109.7	105.4	107.7	103.1	100.9	104.1	101.9	97.0	99.1	98.1	98.2
1949	91.2	91.2	95.4	93.7	95.6	97.3	95.6	97.3	104.6	102.7	104.6	102.7
1950	105.4	109.3	100.1	101.3	105.3	104.0	109.2	107.9	95.0	96.1	91.6	92.7
1951	125.3	132.2	106.1	111.5	118.1	112.4	124.6	118.6	84.7	89.0	80.3	84.3
1952	105.2	111.5	91.9	99.8	114.5	105.4	121.3	111.7	87.4	94.9	82.4	89.5
1953	126.9	136.2	111.1	116.5	114.2	108.9	122.6	116.9	87.5	91.8	81.6	85.5
1954	[2] 83.4		95.7	89.5	[2] 87.1	[2] 93.2			[2] 114.7	[2] 107.3		
	Lead and zinc ores											
1935	84.1	74.3		68.9		122.1		107.8		81.9		92.7
1936	93.9	94.1		81.6		115.1		115.3		86.9		86.7
1937	109.1	114.0		97.4		112.0		117.0		89.3		85.4
1938	87.7	82.3		72.7		120.6		113.2		82.9		88.3
1939	98.0	96.5	84.9	79.5	115.4	123.3	113.7	121.4	86.6	81.1	88.0	82.4
1940	110.3	112.3	97.4	92.8	113.2	118.9	115.3	121.0	88.3	84.1	86.7	82.6
1941	118.3	129.0	101.6	98.3	116.4	120.3	127.0	131.2	85.9	83.1	78.8	76.2
1942	124.1	139.3	106.8	111.9	116.2	110.9	130.4	124.5	86.1	90.2	76.7	80.3
1943	117.1	147.1	119.8	127.5	97.7	91.8	122.8	115.4	102.3	108.9	81.4	86.7
1944	110.9	152.5	108.3	115.8	102.4	95.8	140.8	131.7	97.7	104.4	71.0	75.9
1945	97.9	139.2	94.8	101.6	103.3	96.4	146.8	137.0	96.8	103.8	68.1	73.0
1946	87.8	130.3	101.6	102.5	86.4	85.7	128.2	127.1	115.7	116.7	78.0	78.7
1947	100.4	114.0	107.8	107.7	93.1	93.2	105.8	105.8	107.4	107.3	94.6	94.5
1948	100.3	93.4	99.5	99.4	100.8	100.9	93.9	94.0	99.2	99.1	106.5	106.4
1949	99.3	92.5	92.7	92.9	107.1	106.9	99.8	99.6	93.4	93.6	100.2	100.4
1950	104.3	96.2	87.5	88.1	119.2	118.4	109.9	109.2	83.9	84.5	91.0	91.6
1951	105.2	107.2	93.2	97.0	112.9	108.5	115.0	110.5	88.6	92.2	86.9	90.5
1952	102.6		96.4	99.1	106.4	103.5			94.0	96.6		
1953	[2] 88.1		78.6	79.3	[2] 112.1	[2] 111.1			[2] 89.2	[2] 90.0		
1954			71.4	70.1								

[1] For the iron ores mining industry, the figures refer to usable ore rather than recoverable metal. Usable ore is that produced with the desired iron content (by selective mining, mixture of ores, washing, jigging, concentrating, sintering, etc.) at or near the mine as a part of the mining process.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of output per man-hour and unit labor requirements in the railroad transportation industry* [1]

[1947–49=100]

Year	Revenue traffic [2]	Car-miles [2]	Hourly basis employees [3]	Man-hours [3]	Revenue traffic per—		Car-miles per—		Unit labor requirements		Unit labor requirements	
					Employee	Man-hour	Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit of revenue traffic	Man-hours per unit of revenue traffic	Employees per unit of car-miles	Man-hours per unit of car-miles
	All hourly basis employees											
1935	46.4	64.4	74.6	69.2	62.2	67.1	86.3	93.1	160.8	149.1	115.8	107.5
1936	55.8	73.2	80.9	78.6	69.0	71.0	90.5	93.1	145.0	140.9	110.5	107.4
1937	59.6	76.8	85.3	82.8	69.9	72.0	90.0	92.8	143.1	138.9	111.1	107.8
1938	48.4	66.3	71.2	67.8	68.0	71.4	93.1	97.8	147.1	140.1	107.4	102.3
1939	55.1	72.3	75.4	73.1	73.1	75.4	95.9	98.9	136.8	132.7	104.3	101.1
1940	61.2	78.2	78.7	77.2	77.8	79.3	99.4	101.3	128.6	126.1	100.6	98.7
1941	77.6	92.0	87.9	89.3	88.3	86.9	104.7	103.0	113.3	115.1	95.5	97.1
1942	108.2	110.6	98.5	102.9	109.8	105.2	112.3	107.5	91.0	95.1	89.1	93.0
1943	130.6	118.2	105.2	114.9	124.1	113.7	112.4	102.9	80.6	88.0	89.0	97.2
1944	134.3	120.5	109.8	120.3	122.3	111.6	109.7	100.2	81.8	89.6	91.1	99.8
1945	124.9	112.1	110.2	118.9	113.3	105.0	101.7	94.3	88.2	95.2	98.3	106.1
1946	104.5	100.8	105.4	107.6	99.1	97.1	95.6	93.7	100.9	103.0	104.6	106.7
1947	108.5	105.1	104.9	107.0	103.4	101.4	100.2	98.2	96.7	98.6	99.8	101.8
1948	104.7	102.8	103.0	104.8	101.7	99.9	99.8	98.1	98.4	100.1	100.2	101.9
1949	86.7	92.1	92.1	88.2	94.1	98.3	100.0	104.4	106.2	101.7	100.0	95.8
1950	94.9	96.8	94.6	84.7	100.3	112.0	102.3	114.3	99.7	89.3	97.7	87.5
1951	104.2	101.1	99.3	88.1	104.9	118.3	101.8	114.8	95.3	84.5	98.2	87.1
1952	99.4	99.2	95.4	83.6	104.2	118.9	104.0	118.7	96.0	84.1	96.2	84.3
1953	97.4	99.4	93.8	81.4	103.8	119.7	106.0	122.1	96.3	83.6	94.4	81.9
1954	88.5	92.9	82.2	70.4	107.7	125.7	113.0	132.0	92.9	79.5	88.5	75.8
	Road freight employees											
1935	46.5	63.4	77.8	66.8	59.8	69.6	81.5	94.9	167.3	143.7	122.7	105.4
1936	55.9	72.6	85.5	78.1	65.4	71.6	84.9	93.0	153.0	139.7	117.8	107.6
1937	59.5	76.1	89.0	79.6	66.9	74.7	85.5	95.6	149.6	133.8	117.0	104.6
1938	47.9	64.8	75.2	64.1	63.7	74.7	86.2	101.1	157.0	133.8	116.0	98.9
1939	55.0	71.4	77.8	68.8	70.7	79.9	91.8	103.8	141.5	125.1	109.0	96.4
1940	61.6	77.9	81.7	74.5	75.4	82.7	95.3	104.6	132.6	120.9	104.9	95.6
1941	78.3	92.6	92.8	90.5	84.4	86.5	99.8	102.3	118.5	115.6	100.2	97.7
1942	105.2	111.8	108.4	114.5	97.0	91.9	103.1	97.6	103.0	108.8	97.0	102.4
1943	119.9	118.2	115.4	125.0	103.9	95.9	102.4	94.6	96.2	104.3	97.6	105.8
1944	121.6	119.9	115.1	126.4	105.6	96.2	104.2	94.9	94.7	103.9	96.0	105.4
1945	112.3	110.3	112.4	120.1	99.9	93.5	98.1	91.8	100.1	106.9	101.9	108.9
1946	97.6	99.0	105.8	106.0	92.2	92.1	93.6	93.4	108.4	108.6	106.9	107.1
1947	108.0	105.4	107.5	110.3	100.5	97.9	98.0	95.6	99.5	102.1	102.0	104.6
1948	105.2	102.9	103.6	104.6	101.5	100.6	99.3	98.4	98.5	99.4	100.7	101.7
1949	86.8	91.6	88.9	85.1	97.6	102.0	103.0	107.6	102.4	98.0	97.1	92.9
1950	97.1	97.3	89.3	89.7	108.7	108.2	109.0	108.5	92.0	92.4	91.8	92.2
1951	106.6	102.0	93.8	91.7	113.6	116.2	108.7	111.2	88.0	86.0	92.0	89.9
1952	101.4	100.0	87.6	84.1	115.8	120.6	114.2	118.9	86.4	82.9	87.6	84.1
1953	99.9	100.6	84.8	79.3	117.8	126.0	118.6	126.9	84.9	79.4	84.3	78.8
1954	90.6	93.9	75.5	69.7	120.0	130.0	124.4	134.7	83.3	76.9	80.4	74.2
	Road passenger employees											
1935	45.4	72.8	91.1	84.6	49.8	53.7	79.9	86.1	200.7	186.3	125.1	116.2
1936	55.0	78.4	94.6	89.5	58.1	61.5	82.9	87.6	172.0	162.7	120.7	114.2
1937	60.5	82.7	97.8	91.6	61.9	66.0	84.6	90.3	161.7	151.4	118.3	110.8
1938	53.1	79.5	92.2	85.2	57.6	62.3	85.1	92.1	173.6	160.5	117.5	108.5
1939	55.6	80.0	91.0	83.5	61.1	66.6	87.9	95.8	163.7	150.2	113.8	104.4
1940	58.3	80.9	91.0	83.2	64.1	70.1	88.9	97.2	156.1	142.7	112.5	102.8
1941	72.1	86.6	92.5	86.4	77.9	83.4	93.6	100.2	128.3	119.8	106.8	99.8
1942	131.8	100.8	98.2	99.9	134.2	131.9	102.6	100.9	74.5	75.8	97.4	99.1
1943	215.6	118.4	106.8	115.7	201.9	186.3	110.9	102.3	49.5	53.7	90.2	97.7
1944	234.6	125.2	110.7	124.1	211.9	189.0	113.1	100.9	47.2	52.9	88.4	99.1
1945	225.2	127.6	112.4	127.0	200.4	177.3	113.5	100.5	49.9	56.4	88.1	99.5
1946	158.8	116.0	110.3	114.5	144.0	138.7	105.2	101.3	69.5	72.1	95.1	98.7
1947	112.8	102.5	103.7	103.3	108.8	109.2	98.8	99.2	91.9	91.6	101.2	100.8
1948	101.1	101.7	101.3	101.6	99.8	99.5	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.5	99.6	99.9
1949	86.2	95.8	95.0	95.1	90.7	90.6	100.8	100.7	110.2	110.3	99.2	99.3
1950	78.0	92.6	90.1	90.8	86.6	85.9	102.8	102.0	115.5	116.4	97.3	98.1
1951	85.0	93.3	90.4	90.3	94.0	94.1	103.2	103.3	106.4	106.2	96.9	96.8
1952	83.5	92.2	87.9	86.1	95.0	97.0	104.9	107.1	105.3	103.1	95.3	93.4
1953	77.7	89.1	85.3	81.7	91.1	95.1	104.5	109.1	109.8	105.1	95.7	91.7
1954	71.9	84.3	80.9	78.5	88.9	91.6	104.2	107.4	112.5	109.2	96.0	93.1

[1] Formerly called "Steam Railroad Transportation."

[2] Revenue traffic for freight transportation is in terms of revenue ton-miles of freight and for passenger transportation in terms of passenger miles. A ton-mile represents the transportation of 1 ton of freight for the distance of 1 mile, and is obtained by multiplying the weight of individual shipments by the distances they are carried. Car-miles is similarly defined and derived. It represents the total of the distances traveled by the individual freight cars, loaded and empty. Passenger-miles is defined and derived in a corresponding way to ton-miles and freight car-miles.

[3] The employment and man-hour indexes are based on the employment of all hourly rated employees (yard, road, terminal, etc.) for the all hourly basis indexes, whereas the road freight and road passenger indexes are based only on road hourly rated employment.

TABLE 5.—*Indexes of output per man-hour and unit labor requirements in the telephone and telegraph industries*
[1947–49=100]

Year	Production (service rendered in message units)	Total employees	Man-hours	Service rendered per—		Unit labor requirements	
				Employee	Man-hour	Employees per unit of service rendered	Man-hours per unit of service rendered
	Telephone industry						
1935	41.8	47.4	45.7	88.2	91.5	113.4	109.3
1936	45.5	49.2	48.1	92.5	94.6	108.1	105.7
1937	47.6	52.9	51.6	90.0	92.2	111.1	108.4
1938	48.1	51.4	50.2	93.6	95.8	106.9	104.4
1939	50.5	51.0	50.1	99.0	100.8	101.0	99.2
1940	54.2	52.7	52.3	102.8	103.6	97.2	96.5
1941	59.9	59.1	59.6	101.4	100.5	98.7	99.5
1942	64.1	63.5	64.6	100.9	99.2	99.1	100.8
1943	68.1	65.1	68.6	104.6	99.3	95.6	100.7
1944	70.5	65.4	69.5	107.8	101.4	92.8	98.6
1945	76.0	68.6	75.4	110.8	100.8	90.3	99.2
1946	89.1	88.1	92.2	101.1	96.6	98.9	103.5
1947	93.4	94.5	87.9	98.8	106.3	101.2	94.1
1948	102.0	103.4	107.7	98.6	94.7	101.4	105.6
1949	104.5	102.1	104.4	102.4	100.1	97.7	99.9
1950	108.4	99.3	102.6	109.2	105.7	91.6	94.6
1951	110.2	102.6	106.5	107.4	103.5	93.1	96.6
1952	113.1	107.6	110.0	105.1	102.8	95.1	97.3
1953	116.2	110.6	113.7	105.1	102.2	95.2	97.8
1954	121.3	109.8	113.4	110.5	107.0	90.5	93.5
	Telegraph industry						
1935	85.0	117.4		72.4		138.1	
1936	93.0	126.3		73.6		135.8	
1937	98.5	126.5		77.9		128.4	
1938	91.2	112.8		80.9		123.7	
1939	92.3	110.1		83.8		119.3	
1940	91.5	117.1		78.1		128.0	
1941	99.4	126.0		78.9		126.8	
1942	105.0	122.1		86.0		116.3	
1943	110.4	121.5		90.9		110.1	
1944	111.2	118.5		93.8		106.6	
1945	116.7	118.9		98.1		101.9	
1946	107.3	116.6		92.0		108.7	
1947	109.7	108.8		100.8		99.2	
1948	98.9	101.5		97.4		102.6	
1949	91.4	89.7		101.9		98.1	
1950	91.0	80.3		113.3		88.2	
1951	88.6	82.3		107.7		92.9	
1952	75.3	73.5		102.4		97.6	
1953	76.8	79.7		96.4		103.8	
1954	73.2	76.8		95.3		104.9	

1939, the employment indexes for coal mining industries are BLS figures adjusted to levels indicated by the Bureau of the Census. For other mining industries, employment indexes were developed from data obtained from the Bureau of Mines and the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration.

In the telephone and telegraph industries, the employment indexes represent total employment for part of the year as reported to the Federal Communications Commission and adjusted by BLS annual employment data; for the railroad industry, the indexes cover employment data for hourly rated employees as compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The employment concept used in the indexes for the railroad industry is fairly comparable with that used by the BLS for production workers in mining and manufacturing.

Man-Hours. For all industries except railroad transportation, the man-hour indexes were derived from the appropriate employment series and BLS data on average weekly hours, with the following exceptions: Prior to 1939, the indexes for copper and iron ores were based on Bureau of Mines data, and for lead and zinc mining on data from the WPA National Research Project and the Bureau of Mines. The man-hours indexes in railroad transportation were derived from man-hours figures reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The data used to compute the indexes of man-hours include man-hours worked and paid for, vacations, call-ins, etc. The man-hour indexes for anthracite and bituminous-coal mining were adjusted for work stoppages whenever necessary, because employment (reported for 1 week of a month) and monthly production data are not comparable.

Adjustments to Labor Shortages in an Expanding Industrial Area

INCREASING labor shortages due to industrial expansion in the Trenton, N. J., labor market area between mid-1951 and mid-1953 varied in effect and impact from firm to firm among 82 manufacturing companies studied by Princeton University's Department of Economics and Sociology.[1] These labor shortages were largely caused by the construction and manning of a new steel plant, a large expansion of employment in two aircraft manufacturing companies, and a smaller expansion in a federally owned ordnance plant.[2] The effect of this activity on the other 78 companies and the resulting adjustments were studied.

Nature of the Shortages

Most of the established firms in the area did not experience serious losses of employees nor the upward pressures on plant wages that were generally anticipated as a result of the plant expansions and the accompanying boom conditions. Instead of quantity shortages, many of the interviewed managements stressed a general decline in the quality of available male labor. Generally, firms with high wages or low-quality employees, or mainly women employees, reported little, if any, decline in the caliber of their job applicants. Firms employing chiefly women workers were, for the most part, fairly immune to labor stringency.

Tightness of the labor supply, when it appeared, usually occurred in the later part of the survey period. It generally appeared in the smaller firms (50 to 400 employees) that were seeking normal replacements rather than new employees for expansion purposes. Firms most affected by the male labor shortage were generally those without attractive employment inducements; in addition to having experienced fluctuating employment, they were in industries with low wage scales compared with the four expanding plants. Some were rather insulated by virtue of their small size or the low caliber of their work forces. The shortages in these firms took the form of a reduced flow of job applicants and a reduction in the period of usefulness of the applications that were received.

Hiring Policies

The impact of employment expansion on the labor supply was cushioned by the hiring policies followed by the four major expanding plants. Two of these firms hiring the most new employees recruited over half of them outside the Trenton area. Furthermore, most firms in the area adhered to a voluntary intercompany hiring code[3] and antipirating arrangements, and even those companies not adhering to the code cooperated in preventing undue employee pirating. Despite the antipirating arrangements, three of the expanding firms pursued rather aggressive recruitment policies, especially with respect to skilled workers, which caused a number of manufacturers to complain that the hiring code was not being followed.

Actually, no more than 8 of the established companies lost a substantial number of employees to the 4 sharply expanding ones. Nevertheless, high wages, upgrading possibilities, and other factors such as working conditions did influence to some extent the labor market in favor of the expanding firms and resulted in the loss of a few employees among some other companies.

Attitudes and Adjustments

The attitude of managements toward the loss of employees depended to a considerable extent on the skill and caliber of the departing employees. Loss of skilled workers with many years of service usually caused real concern: such employees were difficult and costly to replace and their departure often affected others in the work force, as such action implied that the management's wage and other personnel policies were unsatisfactory.

[1] Richard A. Lester, Adjustments to Labor Shortages, Management Practices and Industrial Controls in an Area of Expanding Employment, Princeton University, Research Report Series No. 91, 1955. The study, based largely on interviews with company and union officials and Government employment personnel, is the third and final report of a 2-year investigation of industrial relations policies and practices in the Trenton work area. The first report, Hiring Practices and Labor Competition, was summarized in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1955 (p. 192); the second, The Influence of Plant Size in Industrial Relations, in the May 1955 issue (p. 555).

Interviews were conducted among 82 of the 553 manufacturing plants in the area. The sample accounted for 72 percent of the manufacturing employment in a 12-mile radius. Major industries, in terms of the number of both plants and employees, were primary metals, fabricated metal products, rubber, pottery, and nonelectrical machinery. Of the 82 surveyed plants, 52 (or 63 percent) employed fewer than 500 workers, including 12 which employed 100 or fewer.

[2] The 4 firms accounted for an increase of 14,000 in manufacturing employment during the period of the survey. More than halfway through the survey period (September 1952), total factory employment in the area was about 72,000.

[3] The steel and aircraft companies were parties to the code.

For the most part, those firms who lost employees said they were not concerned, because the only ones that left were short-service employees, often poor in quality. Personnel men repeatedly stated that the expanding firms commonly hired their worst employees; interviewers found it difficult to determine the reasons for such statements but it was generally true that labor turnover occurred mostly among employees with less than a year or two of seniority. Exit interviews generally showed no particular pattern of movement, but opportunity for advancement, immediate increase in pay, and employment security seemed to be important factors in job changes.

In response to the increasing labor scarcity, almost one-third of the interviewed firms made some change in their recruitment programs. Some used new advertising media, others recruited outside the area, and a few offered bonuses to their employees for recruiting new workers. The standards used in selecting new employees were lowered by about half of the managements: workers were hired at wages above established minimum job rates or at higher job classifications than those used for comparably qualified new employees before the labor stringency. However, except for new hires, the interviewed firms, for the most part, did not adjust their existing wage structures in order to take account of particular labor shortages. Similarly, there were few firms which made shifts in the composition of their work forces: only 2 firms substituted women for some men workers and 2 others hired part-time employees.

The growing labor scarcity apparently had some effect on workers' morale. Although the longer service employees generally did not leave their firms because of institutional and other ties, morale effects and grumbling were evident in at least 14 firms. The lowering in employee morale took such forms as increased absenteeism, more lateness, greater independence (even cockiness), and an increase in general discontent. Some employees, though restive, were apparently restrained from taking any action by institutional factors such as seniority and fringe benefits.

Although the findings of the report are subject to differences of interpretation mainly because the material is difficult to quantify, the study, above all, shows the growing need for and the value of intelligent and farsighted planning when major changes in plant location are contemplated.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First 9 Months, 1955

DESPITE a steady increase in the injury-frequency rate [1] for manufacturing during 8 of the first 9 months of 1955, the average for the period held at 12.1—identical with the previous record low for the corresponding period established in 1954.

Preliminary reports compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate a steady increase in the all-manufacturing rate from an alltime low of 10.5 [2] disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked in December 1954 to 13.9 in August 1955. An increase between December and mid-summer has occurred in each of the previous 11 corresponding periods for which data are available. However, the increase in 1955 was greater than in any similar period on record (32 percent compared with an average increase of 16 percent for the previous 11 periods).

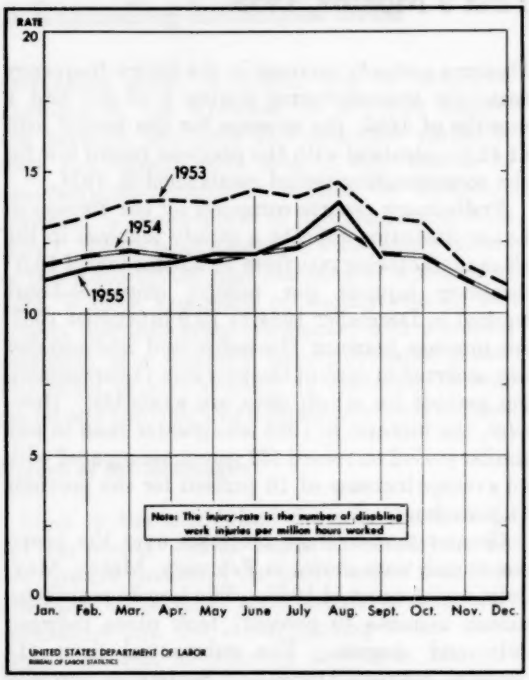
Greater-than-average increases over the previous month were shown in February, March, May, July, and August of 1955. The largest month-to-month increase (9 percent) took place between July and August. The substantial drop (14 percent) between August and September partially offset the rise during the previous 8 months and brought the rate at the end of 9 months down to within 14 percent of that for the previous December. The greater-than-normal rise in August may have been due in part to unusual circumstances, such as the hurricane and flood conditions in many areas of the industrial eastern States.

The steady improvement in injury rates which took place during 1954 had brought the rates at the end of the year to new record lows. Starting at these low levels and despite the month-to-month increases, the rates for the first 4 months of 1955 were below the corresponding rates in 1954. The continued increase, however, overcame this advantage: In May, the rate was 3 percent above May 1954 and in August reached a point 7 percent

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

[2] Revised on basis of final 1954 figures. See note at end of table.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing January 1953—September 1955



above the previous year. However, the drop in September brought the rate to slightly below that of 1954. The average for the first 9 months was the same in 1955 as in 1954. Despite the rather adverse trend in the first 8 months, 1955 may well establish a new record in industrial safety if rates for the last 3 months of the year continue the new downward trend begun in September.

The majority of the individual manufacturing industries either showed little change or an increase in injury rates—whether we consider quarter-to-quarter changes or changes over a year's period. Between the second and third quarters of 1955, the rates of 51 of the 133 separate classifications [3] for which comparable data were available varied by less than 1 full frequency-rate point; those of 27 showed significant decreases; while rates of 55 others increased by 1 full point or more. In a comparison of the third quarter of 1954 with the third quarter of 1955, rates for 56 of the 132 industries [3] showed significant increases, while those for 55 remained relatively stable, and only 21 decreased by as much as 1 full frequency-rate point. A comparison of the averages for the first 9 months of 1955 with those for the same period in 1954 shows that 63 of 135 industries showed little change, 42 had increases of 1 full frequency-rate point or more, and 30 recorded significant decreases.

On the basis of the 9-month averages, 5 of the 7 furniture manufacturing industries, 2 of the 3 rubber, and 6 of the 13 food classifications showed improvement of at least 1 full frequency-rate point in their 1955 record compared with 1954. On the other hand, 4 of the 6 industries in the lumber group had rates 1 full frequency-rate point or more higher in 1955 than in 1954. Likewise, significantly higher rates were reported by 2 of the 3 in the paper; 3 of the 5 in the stone, clay, and glass; 5 of the 9 in the primary metals; 8 of the 17 in the fabricated metals; and 7 of the 15 in the machinery group. In only 2 instances, however, did the change in the 9-month injury rates amount to as much as 5 points: the average for the poultry and small game dressing and packing industry increased from 31.9 in 1954 to 37.8 for the similar period in 1955 and that for cold-finished steel increased from 13.2 to 18.7.

Among the individual manufacturing industries, the 9-month cumulative rates ranged from 75.9 injuries per million man-hours in logging operations to 1.4 for establishments manufacturing synthetic rubber. Other high-rate industries were: sawmills and planing mills, 45.5; poultry and small game dressing and packing, 37.8; structural clay products, 35.1; miscellaneous wood products, 31.9; plywood mills, 30.5; and boatbuilding and repairing, 30.4. At the other end of the scale, the lowest rates included: 2.0 for miscellaneous communications equipment; 2.3 for synthetic fibers; 2.7 for aircraft manufacturing and for radio tubes; 3.0 for explosives and for electric lamps (bulbs); 3.5 for tires and inner tubes; 3.9 for rubber footwear; and 4.0 for miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.

[3] Rates for some industries were not available for some periods.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1955, with revised rates for 1954 and first and second quarters 1955

Industry	Third quarter 1955, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		First 9 months		Annual average 1954
	July	Aug.	Sept.	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	
Average, all manufacturing	12.7	13.9	12.0	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.9
Food and kindred products:												
Meat packing and custom slaughtering	20.3	25.8	22.2	20.6	18.6	20.7	18.9	23.0	19.7	21.4	19.0	19.4
Sausage and other prepared meat products	23.3	23.7	28.1	23.4	23.0	23.2	25.9	24.9	28.2	24.0	25.8	23.5
Poultry and small game dressing and packing	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.3	26.0	36.2	27.3	44.8	40.2	37.8	31.9	32.0
Dairy products	18.3	17.9	14.6	18.1	15.9	18.3	18.5	17.0	17.6	17.7	17.4	16.7
Canning and preserving	25.9	23.9	21.3	17.6	21.0	18.2	23.7	23.6	22.8	20.6	22.6	21.7
Grain-mill products	18.6	19.2	18.0	14.3	16.3	14.3	16.6	18.6	17.2	15.7	16.7	17.3
Bakery products	18.6	19.2	16.3	17.2	16.8	14.7	16.0	18.0	15.7	16.6	16.1	15.8
Cane sugar	14.8	14.4	23.5	17.6	21.6	17.4	18.4	17.5	17.0	17.5	19.1	18.3
Confectionery and related products	11.2	17.5	14.4	14.4	14.8	11.9	12.5	14.7	14.4	13.7	14.0	13.7
Bottled soft drinks	27.2	29.5	25.8	21.5	22.8	25.2	25.7	27.5	32.1	24.9	27.1	25.9
Malt and malt liquors	20.0	18.6	16.9	18.1	19.8	18.3	19.3	18.5	19.3	18.3	19.4	18.8
Distilled liquors	5.8	20.4	10.0	8.4	5.8	10.6	4.9	11.6	10.2	10.2	7.0	6.5
Miscellaneous food products	14.8	12.8	15.0	11.7	11.6	10.8	12.4	14.1	13.2	12.2	12.4	12.1
Textile-mill products:												
Cotton yarn and textiles	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	6.7	7.5	8.0	6.6	5.9	6.5	5.3	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.0	6.4
Woolen and worsted textiles	17.0	19.9	15.5	15.4	11.4	16.8	13.1	17.5	16.5	16.5	13.8	14.0
Knit goods	6.8	7.2	7.5	5.7	6.1	6.7	4.7	7.2	5.3	6.5	5.4	5.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	17.7	15.7	17.3	12.1	14.2	13.2	12.3	16.8	12.9	13.9	13.1	13.0
Miscellaneous textile goods	19.6	19.4	14.8	16.5	18.2	15.6	13.0	17.7	17.3	16.5	16.2	15.9
Apparel and other finished textile products:												
Clothing, men's and boys'	6.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.4
Clothing, women's and children's	5.3	7.0	6.2	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	7.7	6.7	9.2	9.0	9.7	10.2	6.3	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.1	7.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	9.8	13.6	11.1	9.3	13.4	12.7	9.6	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):												
Logging	91.4	91.7	75.7	70.1	75.0	68.9	75.1	86.2	77.2	75.9	75.8	74.3
Sawmills and planing mills	51.1	47.8	46.5	42.5	39.4	44.9	41.4	48.4	43.7	45.5	41.5	42.0
Millwork and structural wood products	25.8	24.4	26.7	26.3	20.3	24.4	20.7	25.6	24.8	25.5	22.1	21.4
Plywood mills	31.0	30.4	26.1	32.8	27.7	29.2	28.8	29.0	24.6	30.5	27.4	27.6
Wooden containers	31.3	37.9	25.1	27.2	29.5	29.4	29.9	31.5	33.5	29.3	30.9	29.5
Miscellaneous wood products	30.3	29.5	34.2	30.5	30.0	33.2	28.7	31.4	23.2	31.9	27.4	27.6
Furniture and fixtures:												
Household furniture, nonmetal	20.1	20.0	18.1	16.7	17.8	19.0	16.3	19.3	18.3	18.4	17.5	17.9
Metal household furniture	11.6	16.2	9.4	16.3	18.0	12.5	18.7	12.4	9.0	13.9	15.3	14.4
Mattresses and bedsprings	12.6	19.5	17.3	14.6	14.4	12.2	16.9	16.7	16.5	14.8	15.9	15.5
Office furniture	14.9	18.8	27.2	15.6	16.0	21.3	16.8	20.7	16.9	19.0	16.5	16.3
Public-building and professional furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	17.7	19.8	21.4	21.2	24.8	18.9	21.3	20.5
Partitions and fixtures	24.6	18.3	17.1	15.8	22.4	11.5	17.1	19.5	19.4	15.6	19.6	19.5
Screens, shades, and blinds	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	20.7	13.0	14.3	15.0	12.9	14.5	16.1	15.5
Paper and allied products:												
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	12.6	13.7	11.0	12.0	12.1	11.4	11.4	12.4	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	14.7	16.1	15.2	16.6	13.7	17.1	12.1	15.3	15.5	16.3	13.7	14.0
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	15.2	14.9	16.1	14.2	12.6	14.2	13.1	15.4	12.6	14.5	12.7	12.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:												
Newspapers and periodicals	9.3	9.0	9.7	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.3
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	10.3	11.0	7.6	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:												
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6.3	7.0	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	4.4	7.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.3
Synthetic rubber	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	1.7	(1)	1.3	(1)	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6
Synthetic fibers	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8
Explosives	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	3.6	4.4	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	3.2	4.6	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1
Drugs and medicines	10.2	11.6	5.0	8.3	9.2	8.1	7.1	8.9	7.4	8.4	7.9	7.7
Soap and related products	8.0	10.2	8.6	8.0	6.8	7.6	6.4	9.0	7.5	8.3	7.0	7.5
Paints, pigments, and related products	7.9	11.2	6.0	8.8	10.5	10.8	9.3	8.5	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0
Fertilizers	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	17.0	16.8	12.4	13.4	16.2	15.3	15.1	15.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	31.6	20.4	24.4	28.2	25.2	19.4	23.5	25.2	20.1	23.9	23.0	21.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	13.0	18.1	8.0	10.6	13.0	12.1	11.2	9.5
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	17.5	18.4	11.8	16.2	16.8	16.3	18.9	15.8	17.2	16.1	17.6	16.5
Rubber products:												
Tires and inner tubes	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.7	5.7	3.5	4.5	4.3
Rubber footwear	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.8	3.4	4.8	2.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.4
Miscellaneous rubber products	11.2	10.7	7.9	9.3	10.2	9.3	11.2	9.8	11.9	9.5	11.0	11.0
Leather and leather products:												
Leather tanning and finishing	26.8	35.2	23.5	22.0	30.2	20.6	23.0	28.7	22.9	23.7	25.3	23.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.3	(1)	22.9	(1)	20.7	(1)	21.2	21.3	22.0
Footwear (except rubber)	9.8	9.5	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.2	9.7	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.1
Miscellaneous leather products	6.7	15.6	13.7	15.3	15.3	11.6	10.2	12.5	10.4	13.1	12.0	11.2
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Glass and glass products	12.4	11.1	10.1	10.8	9.6	10.7	8.9	11.1	9.8	10.9	9.5	9.2
Structural clay products	41.1	37.1	36.0	33.2	34.6	33.8	33.6	38.1	35.5	35.1	34.6	34.6
Pottery and related products	18.5	17.8	14.1	19.7	13.2	16.6	17.2	16.8	13.5	17.7	14.6	15.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	26.0	31.5	28.5	24.4	21.8	24.4	25.6	28.7	33.7	25.7	27.4	26.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	20.3	19.8	17.9	15.4	16.9	18.9	14.0	19.3	15.0	18.0	15.4	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1955, with revised rates for 1954 and first and second quarters 1955—Continued

Industry	Third quarter 1955, by month			First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		First 9 months		Annual average 1954
	July	Aug.	Sept.	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	
Primary metal industries:												
Blast furnaces and steel mills	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.3
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	30.0	37.1	32.8	25.9	25.9	28.2	24.9	33.6	29.2	29.0	26.5	25.9
Steel foundries	21.2	24.3	19.1	16.7	18.1	19.3	19.2	21.5	19.0	19.3	18.6	17.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	10.7	11.7	12.4	11.3	12.8	13.3	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.2
Nonferrous foundries	20.1	21.8	20.9	19.9	18.1	19.4	19.3	20.9	18.5	20.1	18.6	18.1
Iron and steel forgings	16.6	15.6	15.0	19.1	18.8	17.3	14.8	15.7	19.0	17.4	17.5	16.9
Wire drawing	12.6	14.7	12.5	14.3	9.8	15.9	12.3	13.3	12.6	14.6	11.5	11.8
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	17.8	14.9	8.5	9.0	8.3	11.2	11.8	13.6	7.8	11.2	9.3	9.0
Cold-finished steel	20.9	23.0	16.1	17.2	15.2	18.9	11.2	20.0	13.1	18.7	13.2	11.6
Fabricated metal products:												
Tin cans and other tinware	6.7	8.5	12.7	11.5	11.6	10.6	9.9	9.3	11.1	10.4	10.9	10.9
Cutlery and edge tools	17.8	21.0	19.2	17.5	12.7	16.8	13.6	19.5	14.8	17.8	13.7	13.6
Hand tools, files, and saws	13.2	18.8	20.2	16.2	16.0	17.6	16.7	17.7	16.7	17.0	16.5	16.3
Hardware	11.4	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	11.8	9.5	10.5	10.3	11.4	10.0	9.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	13.8	16.3	15.9	16.0	16.9	16.9	18.7	15.5	16.4	16.2	17.4	15.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	17.3	19.0	15.7	12.1	17.4	15.7	19.4	17.3	19.8	15.0	18.9	17.1
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	28.4	28.2	22.4	19.0	19.2	18.3	18.9	26.3	20.6	21.3	19.5	19.6
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	13.9	9.9	13.3	10.9	13.4	12.1	14.4	12.3	18.2	11.8	15.4	15.0
Boiler-shop products	18.8	26.0	19.4	19.9	21.2	24.1	24.2	21.5	23.8	21.8	23.1	22.3
Sheet-metal work	28.4	30.0	20.0	21.2	26.3	23.8	17.6	26.0	20.6	24.1	21.5	21.2
Stamped and pressed metal products	10.2	13.7	11.4	12.0	11.9	12.3	10.7	11.9	9.1	12.2	10.6	10.6
Fabricated wire products	18.7	16.3	18.0	14.8	15.8	17.2	17.5	17.6	14.1	16.5	15.8	15.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.9	8.3	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.7	12.6	11.0	9.7
Steel springs	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.7	16.7	15.2	17.0	16.5	9.8	16.0	14.8	15.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	16.9	16.0	16.1	13.2	12.4	14.4	10.9	16.3	12.2	14.6	11.8	11.5
Screw-machine products	12.2	13.2	8.0	12.3	11.4	11.7	15.0	11.0	10.6	11.6	12.3	12.4
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	14.3	15.9	10.1	11.7	9.9	11.7	12.6	13.3	12.3	12.2	11.6	11.3
Machinery (except electrical):												
Engines and turbines	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.4	9.6	9.0	10.2	9.2	8.4	8.8	9.4	9.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	10.2	9.5	6.4	9.5	10.4	10.8	11.4	8.7	9.5	9.7	10.5	10.0
Construction and mining machinery	16.6	18.1	18.1	16.0	17.2	18.5	15.8	17.7	15.6	17.4	16.3	15.7
Metalworking machinery	8.7	11.3	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.6	9.8	10.3	10.0	10.6	10.3
Food-products machinery	17.1	22.1	12.9	12.8	14.5	16.4	15.8	17.3	14.4	15.4	15.0	14.8
Textile machinery	17.8	19.0	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.1	9.4	15.2	9.2	11.6	9.5	9.4
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	14.6	14.3	15.1	13.3	15.2	13.8	15.6	14.6	15.3	13.9	15.4	15.0
Pumps and compressors	12.8	17.6	12.1	16.1	15.6	14.9	13.9	14.1	12.1	15.1	14.0	13.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	15.7	21.1	14.3	14.9	11.2	15.2	12.6	17.0	16.2	15.7	13.2	12.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	13.2	16.0	11.6	11.2	11.3	13.9	12.4	13.5	9.9	13.0	11.3	10.9
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	13.2	16.3	11.7	11.2	15.8	14.2	15.7	13.8	16.3	13.1	15.9	14.9
Commercial and household machinery	8.1	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.3	7.7	7.4
Valves and fittings	14.4	18.2	14.6	10.6	12.7	14.5	12.9	15.7	15.4	13.7	13.5	13.4
Ball and roller bearings	11.2	12.2	12.0	10.1	8.3	10.0	9.1	11.9	6.7	10.5	8.0	8.2
Machine shops, general	15.9	18.1	15.8	15.8	13.3	18.6	14.0	16.6	16.0	17.0	14.4	14.1
Electrical machinery:												
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.5	7.3	5.9	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5
Electrical appliances	7.7	12.2	10.8	7.5	7.0	6.9	8.9	10.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8
Insulated wire and cable	10.3	10.8	11.9	14.0	9.3	15.8	9.0	11.1	15.6	13.7	11.2	11.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	3.6	5.5	1.9	5.3	3.1	4.9	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.6	3.6	3.6
Electric lamps (bulbs)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.4	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Radios and related products	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
Radio tubes	1.2	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.1	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.8
Miscellaneous communication equipment	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.7
Batteries	19.7	17.0	11.0	14.2	10.9	12.8	9.5	15.7	14.4	14.2	11.6	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.0	6.6	6.7
Transportation equipment:												
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	4.7	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.8	7.0	6.2	6.6	5.3	6.5	5.8	5.7
Aircraft	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2
Aircraft parts	5.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	6.1	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.8	5.8
Shipbuilding and repairing	17.3	19.5	16.3	17.9	18.2	19.6	20.3	17.8	21.0	18.5	19.7	19.1
Boatbuilding and repairing	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.9	34.7	26.6	29.8	37.7	31.1	30.4	32.0	30.6
Railroad equipment	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.1	11.4	9.7	12.0	11.3	10.0	10.5	11.3	10.9
Instruments and related products:												
Scientific instruments	3.6	2.7	6.4	4.6	4.4	5.8	5.9	4.3	5.9	4.9	5.4	5.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	6.3	7.2	7.4	4.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.3
Optical instruments and lenses	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.5	6.4	5.9	4.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8
Medical instruments and supplies	5.9	5.9	9.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	10.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	8.3	7.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	7.3	8.7	6.8	5.4	3.5	5.1	5.1	7.6	4.6	5.9	4.3	4.7
Watches and clocks	1.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	5.9	5.7	8.2	5.8	4.6	6.3	6.3	6.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Paving and roofing materials	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	13.0	12.4	10.2	12.3	10.6	11.1	11.1	10.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	10.2	8.6	11.3	11.6	8.1	11.4	8.1	10.0	8.9	11.0	8.4	9.4
Fabricated plastics products	13.5	17.1	11.1	13.8	15.0	11.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.2	14.3	14.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.8	16.7	10.4	13.6	12.6	12.6	12.1	14.4	13.8	13.6	12.8	12.6
Ordnance and accessories	5.0	6.6	6.5	3.7	6.2	5.9	7.3	6.0	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.0

[1] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—The above table presents revised rates for 1954 and the first 6 months of 1955. Monthly and quarterly rates for 1954 were computed from data furnished by establishments which reported for all 12 months, and were adjusted on the basis of the ratios between the final annual rates and the 12-month cumulative averages. The final annual rates, which are based upon a more comprehensive survey than the monthly and quarterly rates, are considered to be the best measure of the level of injury frequency. The monthly rates, however, show the month-to-month fluctuations and the current trend in injury rates. The rates for 1955 were computed from data furnished by all establishments reporting for the given periods and were adjusted by the same ratios applied to the 1954 figures. When final 1955 rates become available, some further revisions may be necessary to bring the monthly and quarterly rates into line with the annual averages. A table presenting revised rates from January 1954 through September 1955, by months and quarters, is available upon request to the Bureau.

Wage Chronology No. 4: Bituminous Coal Mines[1]

Supplement No. 3—1952–56

THE United Mine Workers of America (UMW–Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association agreed, on August 20, 1955, to revise their 1950 National Wage Agreement,[2] previously amended September 29, 1952. On August 26, the UMW concluded an identical settlement with the Southern Coal Producers' Association, and during that same week, with smaller groups of independent operators.

The new amendment to the master contract provided for a daily wage increase effective September 1. 1955, and an additional increase effective April 1, 1956.

Other contract changes included time and one-half for all Saturday work, double time for all Sunday work, affirmation of employers' authority to stagger schedules of weekend maintenance crews and other specified workers, two additional days' vacation, and an increase in vacation pay. No changes were made in provisions covering hours of work, shift differentials, seniority, and welfare fund contributions.

The amended agreement was to be in effect for at least a year starting September 1, 1955, with further continuation subject to 60 days' written termination notice. The August 1955 settlements were negotiated without the provision for 60 days' advance notice of contract termination or modification having been invoked.

The basic chronology and supplements are brought up to April 1956 by the following additions.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (p. 303), June 1951 (p. 676), and September 1953 (p. 961); Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 4; or Serial Nos. R. 1950, R. 2040, and R. 2114-2.

[2] Although the various groups of operators signed the agreement on different dates, all bituminous coal operators in the United States having contracts with the United Mine Workers are covered by the terms of the one national agreement.

TABLE 1.—*Changes in basic wages and hours in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian area*

Effective date	Normal schedule of work[2]					Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—					
		Total	Work	Travel	Lunch[3]		
OUTSIDE DAY WORKERS[1]							
Sept. 1, 1955 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	7¼	6¾	Not applicable..	½	$1.20 a day increase	Flat amount added to previous 7¼ hours' pay.
Apr. 1, 1956 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	7¼	6¾	do	½	$ .80 a day increase	Flat amount added to previous 7¼ hours' pay.
INSIDE DAY WORKERS[4]							
Sept. 1, 1955 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	8	7½		½	$1.20 a day increase	Flat amount added to previous 8 hours' pay.
Apr. 1, 1956 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	8	7½		½	$ .80 a day increase	Flat amount added to previous 8 hours' pay.
INSIDE TONNAGE AND PIECE-RATE WORKERS[5]							
Sept. 1, 1955 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	8	7½		½	$1.20 a day increase	Addition to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings increased to total of $9.45 plus 1/8 of such tonnage or piece-rate earnings.
Apr. 1, 1956 (by amendment of August 1955).	5–6	8	7½		½	$ .80 a day increase	Addition to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings increased to total of $10.25 plus 1/8 of such tonnage or piece-rate earnings.

[1] Data pertain to bit sharpeners, car droppers, trimmers, car repairmen, dumpers, sand dryers, car cleaners, slate pickers, and other able-bodied labor, and do not necessarily cover other outside workers paid on a day basis. The tabulation does not take into account variations provided by district agreements.

[2] The schedule of mine operation provided in the master agreement does not represent a guaranty of the stipulated hours or days of work.

[3] Since April 1, 1945, the contracts have provided that the lunch period be staggered without any interruption or suspension of operations throughout the day.

[4] Data pertain to motormen, rock drillers, drivers, brakemen, spraggers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom cagers, coal drillers, snappers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, greasers, trappers, flaggers, switch throwers, mobile-loading-equipment operators, and other inside labor not classified. The tabulation does not take into account variations provided by district agreements.

[5] Data pertain only to pick mining, machine loading, cutting (short wall), and dead-work (yardage), and also do not take into account variations provided by district agreements.

TABLE 2.—*Changes in pay provisions for overtime and travel time in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian area* [1]

OVERTIME PAY

Effective date	Outside day workers	Inside day workers	Inside tonnage and piece-rate workers
Sept. 1, 1955 (by amendment of August 1955).	Added: Time and one-half for work performed on Saturday; double time for work performed on Sunday.	Added: Time and one-half for work performed on Saturday; double time for work performed on Sunday.	Added: Time and one-half or rate and one-half for work performed on Saturday; double time or double rate for work performed on Sunday.

[1] Applies only to workers having standard schedule of hours reported in table 1.

TABLE 3.—*Changes in related wage practices in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian area*

PAID VACATIONS

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1955 (by amendment of August 1955).	Vacation period increased from 10 to 12 consecutive calendar days. Vacation pay increased from $100 to $140.	

TABLE 4.—*Full-time daily and weekly earnings and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations in bituminous coal mines, Appalachian area (1952–56)* [1]

Occupational group	Effective date		
	Oct. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1955	Apr. 1, 1956
Inside day workers			
Motormen, rock drillers, and rubber-tired shuttle car operators:			
Full-time daily earnings	$18.44	$19.64	$20.44
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	92.20	98.20	102.20
6-day week	119.86	127.66	132.86
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.305	2.455	2.555
Drivers, brakemen, spraggers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom cagers, coal drillers and snappers:			
Full-time daily earnings	18.25	19.45	20.25
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	91.25	97.25	101.25
6-day week	118.63	126.43	131.63
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.281	2.431	2.531
Pumpers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, timbermen helpers, and other inside labor not classified:			
Full-time daily earnings	17.96	19.16	19.96
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	89.80	95.80	99.80
6-day week	116.74	124.54	129.74
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.245	2.395	2.495
Inside day workers—Continued			
Loading machine operators and cutting and shearing machine operators and helpers:			
Full-time daily earnings	$20.68	$21.88	$22.68
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	103.40	109.40	113.40
6-day week	134.42	142.22	147.42
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.585	2.735	2.835
Outside day workers			
Bit sharpeners, car droppers, trimmers, car repairmen, and dumpers:			
Full-time daily earnings	17.23	18.43	19.23
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	86.15	92.15	96.15
6-day week	112.00	119.80	125.00
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.377	2.542	2.652
Sand dryers, car cleaners, and other able-bodied labor:			
Full-time daily earnings	16.93	18.13	18.93
Full-time weekly earnings:			
5-day week	84.65	90.65	94.65
6-day week	110.05	117.85	123.05
Straight-time hourly earnings	2.335	2.50	2.611

[1] Full-time daily and weekly earnings reflect gross pay for normal hours in effect at the time (table 1), including straight-time and premium pay for scheduled overtime hours. Straight-time hourly earnings exclude premium pay for overtime. Shift premium pay is excluded from all figures.

Technical Note

Housing Costs in the Consumer Price Index*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first half of this article, which follows, describes the concepts and the expenditure basis of the housing component of the Consumer Price Index. The second half, scheduled for a forthcoming issue, will describe the procedures used in pricing items included in the shelter portion of the housing component. The article is one of several describing the special techniques used in the calculation of specific segments of the index which will be printed in the Review from time to time.*[1]

IMPORTANT CHANGES in the way city wage-earner and clerical-worker families live have occurred since World War I, when the Consumer Price Index (then popularly known as the cost of living index) was initiated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to the Bureau's survey of family expenditures in 1917–19, which was the basis for the original index, city workers' families usually rented their homes, only about 30 percent being homeowners. Moreover, renters, as well as owners, usually purchased their fuel and utilities separately; less than 4 percent of the renting families reported that fuel and utilities were included in their rent. Although the expenditure data do not indicate the proportion of these families who had homes equipped with gas, electricity, or central heating, they do support the assumption that many workers' homes were not so equipped. About 50 percent of their homes had no bathrooms, and many had no plumbing facilities. Because workers customarily walked or rode public transportation to work, their dwellings were clustered around their places of work within the cities and were close to transportation lines.

In the mid-1930's, when the expenditures of workers were again surveyed by the Bureau, a marked improvement in the quality of their housing was observed.[2] Nearly 78 percent of the families had homes equipped with running hot water, inside flush toilet, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking; 91 percent had bathrooms; and 67 percent had central heating. In addition, many reported garages, telephones, and mechanical refrigerators. Owned homes were equipped with all these facilities more frequently than rental dwellings, but more rental dwellings included such items in the rent than in 1917–19. Since about 50 percent of the families owned automobiles, their homes were more widely scattered within the cities, and many had moved to the more remote suburbs. Although there had been a marked improvement in the quality of their housing, the proportion of workers' families who owned their homes had not changed—it still averaged about 30 percent in large cities.

By 1950, however, when the Bureau again studied the living arrangements and spending patterns of wage-earner and clerical-worker families in order to revise the Consumer Price Index, homeownership had increased substantially; 49 percent of the families were homeowners. Among the 91 cities surveyed, only in New York City was the percentage of homeowners in 1950 less than the average of all large cities in the mid-1930's. In some of the smaller sized cities surveyed, as many as 70 percent of the families of wage and clerical workers owned their homes. (See accompanying table.) In addition, workers' homes were more generally equipped with private bathroom facilities, central heating, mechanical refrigeration, and other "modern conveniences." Also, there was wide variation from city to city in the proportion of rented dwellings with fuel and

*Prepared by Helen Humes Lamale of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

[1] The first, Automobile Prices in the Consumer Price Index, appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1269).

[2] For a comparison of housing of wage-earner and clerical-worker families in 1917-19 and 1934-36, see BLS Bull. 638, Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-36, Summary Volume (pp. 35 and 90). Workers' expenditures for rent, fuel, and utilities in 1917-19 are shown in BLS Bull. 357, Cost of Living in the United States (pp. 3-5 and 276-391).

utilities included in the rent, and the extent to which rental units were equipped with refrigerators, cook stoves, and furniture.[3] The movement of workers' families from the centers of cities into outlying areas, which started before the mid-30's, was accelerated by the increased ownership of homes and automobiles after World War II. Because of these changes, the Bureau decided to reexamine its methods for handling housing in the Consumer Price Index, and to revise the weighting design and the pricing procedures.

Concept of Housing in the CPI

The Consumer Price Index is defined as a statistical measure of changes in prices of the goods and services bought by families of city wage earners and clerical workers.[4] It is designed to reflect prices changes only, and to exclude the effect on family expenditures of changes in the quantity or quality of goods and services purchased. The average expenditures of workers' families for the various goods and services during a specified year, determine the basic index weights. The different goods and services which wage-earner and clerical-worker families buy are grouped into broad categories, such as food and clothing, and price changes are then calculated for each category.

When the index was initiated, the identification and classification of expenditures for housing were relatively simple. Families generally rented dwellings, i. e., shelter only, and paid for fuel and furnishings separately, or they owned their dwellings and reported their expenses for fuel and furnishings separately. However, as the manner of living changed, housing became an ever-changing bundle of goods and services, increasingly difficult to define.

Before the revision of the CPI in 1953, there was no housing index. Individual items of housing expense appeared in 4 of the 6 major components of the Consumer Price Index: Rent; fuel, light, and refrigeration; housefurnishings; and miscellaneous, which included such items as water and telephone. The weight for rent was the expenditure of renters for shelter and such other items as were included in the rental price, combined with the expenditures of owners for items defined as current maintenance: Mortgage interest, taxes, insurance, repairs, ground rent, and financing charges in connection with the sale or purchase of a dwelling. Expenditures for the purchase of a home were not included in the index weights because traditionally, in family living studies, the purchase price of homes and the payments on mortgage principal have been considered as savings. Nor were prices obtained directly for owners' current maintenance items; they were assumed to change like rents. In the pre-World War II period, this assumption was justified because owner housing was in competition with rental housing and many factors which affected rents similarly affected owner maintenance costs.[5] However, during the war and postwar years this assumption was highly questionable because rents were controlled but prices of items purchased by homeowners were not. Furthermore, the increased importance of homeownership among wage-earner and clerical-worker families necessitated more accurate measurement of homeowner shelter costs in the index.

In the 1953 revision of the index, the Bureau broadened its definition of housing to include all items of expense connected with the acquisition and operation of a home and started the calculation of a housing index. Within the housing group, subgroups were defined covering shelter; fuel, light, refrigeration, and water; housefurnishings; and household operation.

The shelter component of the revised index was designed to be consistent in concept and measurement with the overall definition of the index as a measure of changes in prices of goods and services purchased by city wage-earner and clerical-worker families (index families) in 1952.[6] The rent segment was designed to measure the effect of price change on the cost of renting homes, including facilities as specified in the contract rent, at the level of renting, i. e., the proportion of tenants among workers' families in 1952. The weights, therefore, should be the average annual ex-

[3] See Housing Surveys in 75 Cities, 1950 and 1952, Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 744). This report shows the proportion of all dwelling units having the specified characteristic, while the expenditure data in the accompanying table relate to dwellings of wage-earner and clerical-worker families only. The two sets of data are, however, generally comparable since wage and clerical families represent about 65 percent of all urban families.

[4] For a detailed discussion of the techniques of preparing the Consumer Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9 (pp. 63–81).

[5] See Rent Component of the Consumers' Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 631) and January 1949 (p. 60).

[6] The index weights are estimated expenditures for the 12 months beginning July 1, 1951. These were adjusted for price change to December 1952, when they were linked into the index.

penditures in 1952 for rent and other expenses such as fees, and repairs by the tenant, made by that proportion of index families who were renters at that time. The homeowner segment was designed to measure the effect of price change on the cost of acquiring and operating homes in current markets at the level of ownership in 1952. This is consistent with the handling of other sectors, e. g., automobiles. This concept excludes from the index weights, outlays for mortgage payments covering principal and interest by homeowners who had purchased before 1952. It includes the cost of acquiring homes at the rate and price prevailing among index families in 1952 and the cost of maintaining them in that period by the proportion of index families who were owners at that time. Thus, it was necessary to determine the proportions of index families who were renters and owners, respectively, in 1952, and the average annual expenditure of index families at that time for the following items of shelter:

Renter costs. (1) Contract rent, including bonuses, fees, and so forth; and (2) repairs paid for by renters.

Homeowner costs. (1) Purchase of home; (2) interest contracted in mortgages; (3) expenses incident to purchasing and selling homes, or refinancing mortgages, and ground rent; (4) taxes and special assessments; (5) insurance; and (6) repairs and improvements.

Other shelter costs such as expenses while traveling.

Estimation of 1952 Expenditure Weights

The Bureau's Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 provided the basic expenditure data from which to derive the index weights.[7] In addition to data on the expenditures of wage-earner and clerical-worker families in 91 cities for goods and services, this survey yielded a description of their living arrangements and detailed information on the purchase arrangements of homeowners. However, the number of families studied in individual cities was small, and the results for cities thus were subject to sizable sampling errors. Furthermore, the data related to the year 1950 and had to be adjusted, as described later, to yield weights representing the average expenditure for shelter required to provide the level of living prevailing among index families in 1952. The adjusted data for various items of shelter are shown in the accompanying table.

TENURE RATIOS

First, since there was no evidence of a significant change in the relative proportion of owners and renters (the tenure ratios), the 1950 ratios from the expenditure survey were accepted as representative of 1952 and were examined and adjusted for sampling error only. Survey data on the percentages of all consumer families who were owners at the end of 1950 were compared city by city with the percentages of dwellings occupied by owners, as reported in the 1950 Census of Housing and in the BLS dwelling unit surveys conducted to obtain occupancy, vacancy, and rental data. These figures are not strictly comparable, but the comparison pointed up areas where the expenditure survey reports should be investigated more thoroughly, and gave clues to the nature of the adjustments which might be required.

Next, the relationship between the percentage of *index families* owning homes and the percentage of *all families* owning homes for the 4 city-size groups shown in the accompanying table was secured from the expenditure survey data. Then, the tenure ratios for all families selected for inclusion in the survey ("eligible" families) were compared with ratios obtained from the usable reports to identify those cities where, because of nonresponse, the results were not representative of all families. This investigation indicated that the percentage of index families owning homes needed to be adjusted for 6 of the 46 cities, to be included in the revised index. (The percentages for other cities shown in the accompanying table are those reported in the expenditure survey.) These adjustments were made by (1) substituting the percentage obtained from all eligible families for the percentage obtained from responding families; and then (2) applying to the adjusted percentage the average relationship between all families and index families obtained in the analysis described above, or the relationship obtained in the individual city if it was in line with the other cities in its size class, with the following results:

[7] For a discussion of this study and its general use in the derivation of the weights for the revised index, see BLS Bull. 1168, op. cit.

	Percent of index families owning homes	
	Reported in survey	Adjusted
Pulaski, Va	38	50
Seattle, Wash	69	66
Middletown, Conn	32	41
Madill, Okla	58	63
Shawnee, Okla	48	51
Lodi, Calif	73	70

Tests were made of the effect of these tenure adjustments on the average expenditures for fuel (the group most likely to be affected), and it was found not to be significant. Therefore, the adjusted tenure ratios were used only in the derivation of the owner and renter shelter weights.

RENTER COSTS

The average rent paid in 1950 by all consumer families in each city was compared with the average rent for occupied dwellings from the 1950 Census of Housing and the BLS dwelling unit surveys, where possible. Also, the relationship between the 1950 rent paid by *index families* and the rent paid by *all families* was secured for each city-size group. Neither analysis indicated any significant error in the average rents reported in the expenditure survey. Therefore, the reported 1950 rent was averaged for all index families, adjusted for rent change from 1950 to 1952, and was used as the weights in the revised index. For large cities where a BLS rent index for 1950 to 1952 was available, the change in rent shown by the index was applied to the 1950 rent from the expenditure survey. For medium-sized and small cities, the 1952 rent was estimated by applying the 1950 ratio of $\frac{\text{rent paid by index families}}{\text{rent paid by all families}}$, as obtained in the expenditure survey, to the average rent for the city, obtained in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' dwelling unit surveys which were made in 1952 to establish rent samples for the revised CPI.

The 1950 expenditures for repairs made by tenants, as reported for an individual city in the expenditure survey, were subject to substantial sampling and reporting errors. Furthermore, no information existed on price changes for repairs between 1950 and 1952 which was suitable for adjusting the reported figures. Therefore, the percentage relationship of expenditures for repairs to average rent paid in 1950 was calculated for each of the 91 cities surveyed. Cities with similar ratios were divided into 8 groups, and the average percentage for each group of cities was calculated. The average percentage for the appropriate group of cities was applied to the estimated 1952 rent expenditure weight in each of the 46 cities included in the revised index to obtain the estimated 1952 expenditure weight for repairs by tenants.[8]

HOMEOWNER COSTS

The definition of homeowner shelter costs required estimates of the 1952 expenditures for acquiring, as well as, operating, homes. Since a high proportion of the index families reporting in the 1950 expenditure survey were homeowners, the reported expenditures for operating homes—taxes and special assessments, insurance, and repairs and improvements—were sufficiently accurate to be used as the basis for estimating the 1952 expenditure weights. For taxes, special assessments, and insurance, which are highly local in nature, the reported 1950 expenditure in each of the 46 cities was adjusted for price change to 1952. For repairs and improvements, the 91 cities surveyed were divided into 7 groups on the basis of similarity of expenditures for these items, and the appropriate group average was used for the expenditure weight in each of the 46 cities of the revised index. No adjustment for price change between 1950 and 1952 was made for these items. Although supporting statistical evidence is not available, it is believed that expenditures for repair and improvement by owners tend to be inelastic, i. e., the volume is reduced if prices increase, and so the 1950 expenditures were assumed to be representative of the 1952 level.

Estimates of the 1952 expenditure weights for acquiring homes—purchase, and interest contracted on mortgages—were not so readily available from the expenditure data. Only a small proportion of families in a city purchase a home in a given year, and therefore both the percentage

[8] Repairs by renters differ from repairs made by owners in that they represent a very small part of renter shelter costs, are usually limited to minor repairs and redecoration, and are associated with rental payments. The procedure for estimating 1952 expenditures for repairs by renters assumed that they have a constant relationship to rent. Such an assumption seemed valid for the short period of time involved, i. e., 1950 to 1952, and preferable to the assumption of a constant total expenditure used for estimating 1952 expenditures for repair and improvement by owner, as described in the following section.

of families buying and the average amount paid, as reported in individual cities in the 1950 expenditure survey, were subject to such large sampling and reporting errors that they could not be used directly as weights. Furthermore, advanced buying after the beginning of the Korean conflict indicated that the 1950 rate of home buying by index families was higher than might be expected for 1952. Because prices of homes vary considerably from city to city and very little price infor-

Tenure distribution of wage-earner and clerical-worker families and estimated average annual expenditures for shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water in 1952

Cities by size	Tenure		Estimated average annual expenditures—1952												
			Shelter												Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water total [1]
				Renters		Homeowners							Other housing		
	Percent homeowners	Percent renters	Total shelter	Contract rent	Repairs by renters	Purchase	Charges for purchase or sale	Interest contracted	Taxes and special assessments	Insurance	Improvements	Repairs			
All cities combined	49	51	$804	$251	$5	$267	$10	$71	$46	$10	$51	$76	$17	$150	
Urbanized areas of 1,000,000 and over															
Baltimore, Md	50	50	[2] 812	245	14	252	10	83	54	9	33	88	8	167	
Boston, Mass	31	69	777	298	17	171	6	60	64	10	33	88	30	252	
Chicago, Ill	30	70	845	353	20	180	6	60	38	7	72	88	20	156	
Cleveland, Ohio	46	54	928	251	15	322	9	104	43	9	72	88	14	154	
Detroit, Mich	60	40	837	188	4	343	10	60	72	9	48	88	15	172	
Los Angeles, Calif	59	41	[2] 1,011	225	2	418	15	118	69	12	72	60	17	97	
Newark, N. J	37	63	815	307	18	217	8	73	60	10	33	71	18	211	
New York, N. Y	17	83	642	396	12	105	4	34	27	6	7	29	23	124	
Philadelphia, Pa	62	38	[2] 794	157	7	268	10	62	66	5	48	149	22	193	
Pittsburgh, Pa	49	51	757	211	15	242	8	50	68	9	48	88	16	164	
St. Louis, Mo	42	58	723	215	15	253	7	41	31	8	48	88	17	157	
San Francisco, Calif	42	58	973	306	10	349	10	91	48	8	48	71	31	108	
Washington, D. C	41	59	1,063	405	4	343	9	83	52	8	48	71	41	144	
Urbanized areas of 240,000 to 1,000,000															
Atlanta, Ga	48	52	688	188	4	260	10	83	27	8	33	60	14	144	
Cincinnati, Ohio	53	47	717	160	7	320	9	52	40	9	19	88	12	120	
Houston, Tex	55	45	905	242	5	307	11	97	51	22	48	88	33	97	
Kansas City, Mo	56	44	866	229	2	277	9	57	44	10	72	149	18	125	
Minneapolis, Minn	65	35	1,052	165	7	420	14	146	66	13	137	71	13	191	
Portland, Oreg	62	38	[2] 911	192	4	347	15	105	52	6	102	71	15	191	
Scranton, Pa	50	50	637	166	12	228	5	26	49	10	48	88	5	220	
Seattle, Wash	66	34	1,016	166	4	428	16	124	48	9	137	71	13	190	
Youngstown, Ohio	54	46	802	207	15	272	9	55	38	7	33	149	16	173	
Urbanized areas of 50,000 to 240,000															
Canton, Ohio	61	39	730	198	4	289	6	31	40	9	48	88	15	157	
Charleston, W. Va	45	55	[2] 803	292	9	293	9	85	20	12	19	46	17	100	
Evansville, Ind	55	45	650	218	5	217	9	54	38	9	33	60	7	142	
Huntington, W. Va	48	52	636	195	4	210	10	73	25	9	48	46	15	100	
Lynchburg, Va	52	48	605	227	5	204	11	73	31	11	7	29	7	211	
Madison, Wis	52	48	1,078	401	4	323	11	114	84	8	33	88	14	192	
Middletown, Conn	41	59	721	244	8	225	8	86	54	16	19	46	14	211	
Newark, Ohio	59	41	594	197	4	214	6	33	31	8	7	88	6	157	
San Jose, Calif	51	49	871	285	20	318	13	93	48	8	48	29	9	100	
Cities under 50,000															
Anna, Ill	56	44	609	168	4	223	9	55	27	2	102	13	5	173	
Camden, Ark	54	46	459	134	5	136	11	54	9	9	33	60	10	111	
Garrett, Ind	71	29	815	136	6	385	7	30	39	19	33	149	10	211	
Glendale, Ariz	45	55	[2] 651	223	2	179	11	59	42	2	102	13	17	123	
Grand Forks, N. Dak	62	38	715	194	2	257	6	34	77	15	33	71	27	248	
Grand Island, Nebr	46	54	768	330	3	218	8	47	58	9	33	29	33	142	
Laconia, N. H	54	46	930	217	2	291	6	24	76	11	137	149	17	211	
Lodi, Calif	70	30	[2] 1,026	114	3	570	17	152	74	15	33	29	9	100	
Madill, Okla	63	37	487	124	1	177	13	69	16	14	33	29	10	100	
Middlesboro, Ky	68	32	502	98	2	119	14	50	20	9	33	149	8	173	
Pulaski, Va	50	50	[2] 640	202	2	184	10	68	18	9	102	29	16	142	
Ravenna, Ohio	70	30	[2] 721	132	3	357	7	34	38	14	102	29	4	192	
Rawlins, Wyo	51	49	869	304	3	252	13	79	13	8	137	29	30	142	
Sandpoint, Idaho	59	41	[2] 715	206	2	239	15	78	30	15	19	71	28	211	
Shawnee, Okla	51	49	[2] 607	219	2	186	11	68	17	15	7	46	30	100	
Shenandoah, Iowa	48	52	791	268	16	231	8	49	20	7	137	46	8	192	

[1] Expenditure weights for fuel, light, refrigeration, and water are shown in the table because there is greater variation among the cities in the practice of including such items in the rent than is the case for other components of the housing group.

[2] Includes expenditures for ground rent not shown separately.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal total shelter expenditures.

mation for individual cities or for wage earners and clerical workers was available from other sources, it was necessary to analyze all of the supplementary information on home purchasing and financing from the expenditure survey to derive these weights.

Home Purchase. The weight for home purchase, consistent with the concept of the index and the treatment of other durables, should be (1) the price prevailing in 1952, times (2) the annual rate at which families in each of the 46 cities, at the 1952 level of ownership, currently purchase homes for acquisition and replacement, i. e., the rate of purchase per 100 index families.

1. The average purchase price of homes reported in the 1950 survey was subject to very large sampling errors and also to the anomalies of the particular type of unit bought in 1950. A better estimate of the 1952 price level of homes of the type usually purchased by index families was the spring 1951 estimated market value of all homes owned by index families, also available from the expenditure survey. The validity of this approach is supported by the fact that the average value for units owned by all consumer families in the 91 cities ($9,855) compared very well with the average 1951 purchase price for nonfarm dwellings ($9,300) reported by the Federal Reserve Board,[9] when allowance was made for the expected differences in prices in cities and rural nonfarm areas. The average 1951 value for homes owned by index families was $8,422. The average for large cities (urbanized areas over 1,000,000 population) was $10,024; for cities of 240,000 to 1,000,000 population, $8,425; for cities of 30,500 to 240,000 population, $7,613; and for cities with less than 30,500 population, $6,457. Since the expenditure survey data were in general agreement with data from other sources, the average reported for each of the 46 cities was used for that city in the calculation of the revised index weights.

2. As in the case of purchase price, the percentage of families buying homes in 1950, as reported in the survey, was subject to very large sampling error and to possible aberrations of the 1950 purchase rates. Furthermore, rates based on purchases in a single year represent gross purchases, including multiple transactions of owning families. As has been pointed out, source data on rates of home purchase, other than those obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are very limited; for families of the type specified for the Consumer Price Index and for individual cities, they are practically nonexistent.

Overall data from the Federal Reserve Board's Surveys of Consumer Finances were used as a check on the general level of purchase of nonfarm homes in the postwar years. This information indicates that purchase rates in 1950 and 1951 were considerably higher than in 1949 and only a little lower than during the 1947–48 period of high postwar buying. The Federal Reserve Board estimated that 3.5 percent of all nonfarm spending units (including 1-person units) bought homes in 1949 and 4.5 percent in 1950, but that 4.4 percent and 5.8 percent of spending units of 2 or more persons bought homes in these years.

In the 1950 survey of consumer expenditures, families occupying owned homes were asked in what year they had purchased the home in which they were living. Percentage distributions of these owner-occupied dwellings by year of purchase were prepared for each city. Average annual rates of acquisition of homes occupied by owners in 1950 were computed, based on the distributions for varying periods of time: 1948–50, 1946–50, and 1940–50. These rates thus differ from average gross purchase rates based on purchases in each year, in that multiple purchases by the same families over the span of years on which the rates are based were "netted out": For example, the average annual rate based on purchases in the 1940–50 period counts the 1950 owners who made more than one purchase in the 10-year period only once.

The average annual rates of acquisition based on the period 1940–50 for 91 cities were classified by various factors which affect purchase rates, such as region, proportion of owners, and rate of population change, and were then arrayed within each classification. In each classification scheme, the rate of acquisition in 5 cities which, according to the Bureau's dwelling unit surveys, had less than 60 percent "owner-type dwellings" (1-family plus half of the 2-, 3-, and 4-family dwellings) was less than the average rate for their class and also less than the rates for cities where there were relatively more owner-type dwellings. Therefore, these 5 cities (Boston, Chicago, Hartford, New York, and Newark) were grouped, and the average

[9] See Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1951 (p. 761).

rate of acquisition (5.6 percent of the 1950 homeowners) for the group was used for each of these cities included in the index.

Examination of the acquisition rates for the remaining 86 cities indicated that variations in the rates were associated with geographic region to a greater extent than with any of the other classification factors tested. The five regional groups developed in connection with the analysis of the mortgage-financing of 1950 purchases (described below under Interest Contracted) were used, and the average annual rate of acquisition *per homeowner* for the appropriate group was used for each of these cities included in the index. The rate for cities in the West was 7.2 percent; for the South, 6.6 percent; for 2 groups (types A and B) of Northeast-North Central cities, 6.4 percent, and for the third group (type C) 6.2 percent.

Thus, the weight for home purchase used in each of the 46 cities in the revised Consumer Price Index is: The estimated 1951 market value of homes times the annual rate of acquisition among homeowners applicable to the city, times the proportion of owners in the city. The average for all 46 cities combined was $267.

Interest Contracted. To be consistent with the treatment of interest in connection with the purchase of automobiles and other durables, the expenditure weight for interest on home mortgages should be the 1952 proportion of all index families mortgaging for home purchase multiplied by the average amount of interest contracted in 1952. Estimates of this amount derived from purchases in individual cities in 1950 reported in the survey of consumer expenditures were not adequate because of the large sampling error which resulted from the small sample of 1950 purchases in individual cities. The data did show, however, some uniform patterns of financing: Ratio of amount of mortgage to purchase price, interest rate, and length of mortgage. Information published by the Bureau of the Census on the financing of homes in 1949 [10] indicated that region, purchase price, and size of community affect the financing available to home purchasers. The 91 cities surveyed for the 1950 expenditure data were classified into 3 regions, the West, South, and Northeast-North Central. For each group of cities, the relationship between the amount of mortgage, as a percent of the reported 1950 purchase price, and the purchase price was calculated. For the West and for the South, a single relationship was observed. For the Northeast-North Central region, three different relationships emerged. In general, the highest level (type A) included most of the medium-size and larger cities of the Middle Atlantic and lower North Central areas, and the lowest level (type C) included the smaller communities at a distance from large financial centers. Equations for obtaining the percent of mortgage to purchase price for cities in each of the five regional groups were then calculated.[11]

The same 5 groups of cities were used to average the interest rates and the length (in years) of the mortgage as reported for homes purchased in 1950 in the expenditure survey. The differences in these group averages were generally consistent with those reported by the Bureau of the Census. For large cities in the Northeast-North Central region (the highest stratification), the average interest rate was 4.5 percent and the average length of mortgage, 20 years; in the second grouping of cities in this region, the interest rate was 4.75 percent and the average term of mortgage, 13 years; among the third city grouping, the interest rate was 5 percent and the average length of mortgage, 12 years. In the South, the average rate of interest was 5 percent and the average term of the mortgage, 17 years, and in the West, they were 5 percent and 16 years, respectively.

Information from the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances and the Bureau of the Census indicates that between 15 and 20 percent of home purchasers do not have mortgages. Among index-type families (wage-earners' and clerical-workers' families of 2 or more), 10.9 percent of purchasers in 1950 did not report mortgages. Averages based on a stratification of cities by region and by purchase price did not indicate any significant differences in this percentage. Therefore, in computing the interest contracted, the rate of purchase was reduced by 10 percent in all cities. The amount of interest contracted was

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[10] Mortgaged, Residential, Nonfarm Properties Acquired During 1949 and First Half of 1950, 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC–9, No. 1.

[11] Northeast-North Central region:

	Equation
City-type A	Y=127.62−.005323X
City-type B	Y=132.66−.008529X
City-type C	Y=101.07−.008512X
South	Y=106.38−.004079X
West	Y= 94.87−.002661X

Where Y=Percent of mortgage to purchase price.
X=Purchase price.

determined by multiplying the adjusted rate of purchase among owners (i. e., the rate of mortgage contracting) by the percent of owners in the index population, by total interest contracted per mortgagor. The total interest contracted per mortgagor was derived by applying to the reported 1951 market value the ratio of mortgage to purchase price computed from the equations for the five groups of cities as described above. The total interest on this amount of mortgage was then calculated for the appropriate term of years and at the appropriate interest rate, from a standard payment table for monthly mortgage loans.

Other Homeowner Expenses. The average 1950 expenditures by index families in each city for expenses incident to purchasing or selling a home and refinancing mortgages were adjusted for price change between 1950 and 1952 as estimated from a composite index of building construction costs calculated from BLS data. The adjusted figures are the index expenditure weights for these items. Ground rent, as reported in a few cities for 1950, was used without adjustment.

OTHER SHELTER COSTS

These costs include such items as expense for lodging while traveling or for children away at school. The 91 cities were grouped on the basis of similar proportion of total housing expenditures spent for these items. The average percentage of the appropriate group was used in determining the expenditure weight for each index city.

Union Conventions Scheduled for March 1956

March	*Name of organization*	*Place*
2	International Die Sinkers' Conference (Ind.)	Syracuse, N. Y.
5	Railway Employes' Department	Chicago, Ill.
15–16	Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions	New York, N. Y.
19	International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.).	Salt Lake City, Utah
23	National Union United Welders of America (Ind.)	Hawthorne, Calif.

March	*State conventions*	*Place*
12	Pennsylvania, CIO	Pittsburgh
26	Indiana, CIO	Indianapolis

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases [1]

Labor Relations

Duration of Certification Period. The NLRB held that a petition for a self-determination election could be processed when the union requested the election prior to the date of automatic renewal of a collective bargaining agreement and also before the end of the certification year.[2]

One union had been certified by the Board as bargaining agent and had signed a collective agreement providing for annual automatic renewal thereafter in the absence of written notice from either party prior to the scheduled expiration date. However, the original contract term was shorter than the certification year. Another union petitioned the Board for certification of a new bargaining unit and an order for a new election, 27 days before the date for automatic renewal of the contract but 17 days before the end of the certification year.

The Board stated that, prior to the *Ludlow* case,[3] it had, in the absence of unusual circumstances, conclusively presumed that the majority status of the certified union continued for 1 year after the certification. However, the *Ludlow* doctrine modified that rule so that ". . . when an employer and a certified union, following certification, enter into a collective bargaining contract, the terms of the contract and the normal contract-bar rules will determine whether a rival union's petition filed during the certification year is timely filed." Moreover, the *Ludlow* rule was " . . . a sounder rule than the former rule, and one more consonant with the dual purposes of the [National Labor Relations] Act to promote stability in labor relations while at the same time guaranteeing employees the right of freedom of choice in the selection of their bargaining representatives."

The Board recognized that section 9 (c) (3) of the act forbids it from directing more than one valid election in a bargaining unit or a subdivision thereof in a 12-month period. However, it regarded the provision as being directed toward the Board's early habit of ordering a second election soon after the one in which most employees voted "no union," and not as preventing the Board from processing another election petition during that period provided it did not hold the election until 12 months after the earlier one.

Nor did the Board interpret the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Brooks* case[4] as a prohibition against applying the *Ludlow* doctrine or the rule announced in this case. The Board said that the court in that case had simply held that 1 week was not ". . . a 'reasonable time' to give the bargaining relationship a fair chance to succeed. . . ." The earlier 1-year rule was not really before the court and the *Ludlow* doctrine had been announced before the court rendered its opinion in the *Brooks* case.

Finally, the Board concluded that the duration of a certification was a matter which the Board had administrative discretion to decide, and, therefore, both the *Ludlow* doctrine and the rule in this case were a reasonable exercise of that discretion. Consequently, since the union had requested the election prior to the contract's automatic renewal date, the Board decided to process the election petition even though the certification year had not ended when the request was made.

One member dissented on the ground that the Board's departure from the 1-year certification rule ". . . was unnecessary, unwise, and unsound, if not wholly invalid."

Court's Function in Enforcing Board Order. The United States Supreme Court held that a court does not have complete discretion in deciding whether to hold in contempt of court an employer who refuses to comply with the court's decree enforcing the Board's order to bargain collectively with a union.[5]

The Board had found that the employer had unlawfully refused to bargain with the union and

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] *Union Forging Co.*, 114 NLRB No. 190 (Nov. 30, 1955).

[3] *Ludlow Typograph Co.*, 108 NLRB 1463 (1954).

[4] *Brooks* v. *NLRB*, 348 U. S. 96 (1954).

[5] *NLRB* v. *Warren Co., Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., No. 27, Dec. 12, 1955).

had ordered him to do so. Then a court of appeals enforced[6] the Board's order by ordering the employer to cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the union. However, the employer insisted that the union no longer represented the employees in the unit and refused to bargain. Thereupon, the Board petitioned the court to hold the employer in contempt of court for refusing to obey the order, but the court refused to do so.

The Supreme Court reversed the lower court's decision, holding that it had exceeded its discretion, because the employer must bargain with the union for a reasonable time after being ordered to do so by the court despite his assertion that the union did not represent a majority of his employees. The act was said to contemplate ". . . cooperation between the Board and the Courts of Appeals both at the enforcement and the contempt stages in order to effectuate its purposes. It consigns certain statutory functions to each, and where the Board has acted properly within its designated sphere, the court is required to grant enforcement of the Board's order." Further, the remedy of contempt is the final method of compelling compliance with the act and thereby achieving the act's goal of preventing unfair labor practices. Therefore, the Court ruled that a decision on whether or not to hold in contempt a violator of the enforcement decree ". . . is not wholly discretionary." Otherwise, that goal would be frustrated.

Union Compliance with Filing Requirements, No. 1. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held that whether a particular union official was an "officer" of the union within the meaning of filing requirements of the NLRA was a substantial question of law which a court could review after an employer had attempted to litigate it before the Board in an unfair labor practice case.[7]

The Board insisted that the question of union compliance with the act was for ". . . its own exclusive administrative determination, and that an employer may not litigate the compliance issue in an unfair labor practice proceeding." The employer maintained that the Board could not act on the union's complaint because two of the union's regional directors were "officers" who had not complied with the act. The union admitted that the officials had not filed the non-Communist affidavits required of union "officers."

The court refused to enforce the Board's order against the employer. Relying on prior authority,[8] the court held that there could be judicial review to some extent of the Board's determination that a union had complied with the act. A distinction was drawn between "factual or formal aspects" of compliance which cannot be litigated before the Board and reviewed by a court and the "necessity" for compliance which may be litigated and judicially reviewed since that is a matter of law.

In determining whether the officials were "officers," the court considered the Board's regulation which defined an officer as ". . . any person occupying a position identified as an officer in the constitution of the labor organization . . ." It then concluded that ". . . the designation 'officer' is not confined to one of the very few persons who hold highest rank and perform executive functions at the highest level. It includes those who hold positions of responsibility and trust which, in the labor organization's own view, are of sufficient importance to be established by its constitution." Since the union's constitution established the regional directors' positions and duties and they directed some union activities and held positions of official power,[9] the court held that they were "officers" and had to comply with the act before the Board could act on the union's complaint.

Union Compliance with Filing Requirements, No. 2. About 2 weeks after the Seventh Circuit's decision summarized above, the Board again held that the question of a union's compliance with the filing requirements of sections 9(f), (g), and (h) of the act with respect to non-Communist affidavits is one for administrative determination by the Board and cannot be litigated in a representation hearing.[10]

A union had been permitted to intervene in a representation hearing and wanted to litigate at

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[6] *NLRB* v. *Warren Co. Inc.*, 197 F. 2d 814 (C. A. 5, 1952).
[7] *Goodman Manufacturing Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 7, Nov. 10, 1955).
[8] *NLRB* v. *Highland Park Manufacturing Co.*, 341 U. S. 322 (1951).
[9] For a prior decision on this point, see *American Communications Association, CIO* v. *Douds*, 339 U. S. 382 (1950).
[10] *Cessna Aircraft Co.*, 114 NLRB No. 181 (Nov. 23, 1955).

that hearing another union's compliance with the act's filing requirements. The Board stated that it was a well-settled rule that ". . . compliance is a matter for the Board's administrative determination and is not litigable in a representation hearing . . ." The Board added, however, that it would ". . . permit parties to a representation proceeding to cause to be instituted an administrative investigation of those compliance matters which the Board may properly decide in a collateral proceeding."

Loans and Letters to Employees During Strike. The Board held that an employer had not violated the act (1) by following his established custom and making loans to employees at their request even though they were engaged in an economic strike and (2) by sending them a letter stating that they would be permanently replaced unless they returned to work by a specified date.[11]

Some of the striking employees, at a meeting, decided to ask the employer to make loans to them, as he had been accustomed to do in the past. His representative went to the meeting after the strikers called him and made the requested loans on the understanding that they would be repaid, as, in fact, they were. During the strike, the employer also sent identical letters to each striking employee, with copies to the union, stating that since they were engaged in an economic strike, they would be permanently replaced unless they returned to work by a stated date.

The Board found that the loans were simply an act of benevolence on the part of the employer and were not intended to break up the union. The employer's past practice, the history of the employees' financial difficulties, and the "amicable relations" between the union and the employer during the past few years were also considered by the Board.

In his letter to the strikers, the employer had stated no more than his legal position, the Board held. He had a right to permanently replace the strikers, and the letter contained ". . . no threat of reprisal or promise of benefit designed to coerce the strikers into returning to work. . . ." The Board also found that the letter was not designed to undermine the union or to indicate a desire to bargain with the employees individually, particularly since the union was sent copies of it.

The Board did, however, find that the employer had unlawfully discriminated against some of the employees who sought reinstatement in their jobs after the strike. He insisted that they fill out applications for employment and this they refused to do. Consequently, they were not reinstated. Since they had not been replaced, they were entitled to reinstatement upon request. To treat them as new employees "who had forfeited any rights they may have formerly enjoyed" was an unfair labor practice in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the act.

Unlawful Discrimination. The Board held that a union had caused an employer to violate the act by laying off and then discharging four union members because they accepted bonus pay from the employer, allegedly in violation of union rules.[12]

The employer was a tile subcontractor on a housing project and was being pressed by the general contractor to finish the tile work on six houses a day. In order to meet this quota, he offered a bonus equivalent to 1 hour's overtime pay to employees who completed a specified amount of work each day. The union protested the use of this system because of its rule against piecework pay, and the employer ultimately ceased offering the bonuses. After the union had disciplined its members for taking the bonus payments, it caused the employer to lay off those members and then to discharge them.

The Board found that, in doing this, the union had acted unlawfully. The employees had not bargained individually with the employer for the bonuses; rather, he had established the bonuses unilaterally. The Board ruled that he could do this because his contract with the union established only minimum pay scales and did not prohibit his paying more.

Secondary Boycott. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that the Board could not, by refusing to apply its common situs doctrine, find a union guilty of a secondary boycott simply because the employer

[11] *Robinson Freight Lines*, 114 NLRB No. 162 (Nov. 16, 1955).

[12] *Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Tile Layers Local Union No. 419, AFL*, 114 NLRB No. 175 (Nov. 18, 1955).

had a place of business in the area which could be effectively picketed to publicize a labor dispute.[13]

The union called a strike in protest against the discharge of several members by the employer. It picketed his two plants and also followed his delivery trucks to various other employers' premises and picketed the trucks while they were being unloaded. The signs carried by the pickets made it clear that the dispute was entirely with the truck owner, and the pickets did not communicate in any other way with the employees of the other employers where the trucks were being unloaded. The picketing was confined to the area where the trucks were located and continued only so long as the trucks were there.

The Board, relying on the *Washington Coca Cola* case,[14] ruled that the picketing of the trucks amounted to an unlawful secondary boycott because it was designed to encourage the employees of the other employers to go on strike in order to force their employers to cease doing business with the truckdrivers' employer. His establishments could be effectively picketed to advertise the labor dispute. There was therefore no justification for the picketing at the common site where employees of the other employers were working; the *Moore Dry Dock Co.* doctrine[15] was said to be inapplicable. In that case, the Board had ruled that, to justify such picketing, the picketing must (1) clearly disclose that the dispute is solely with the primary employer, (2) be restricted to times when the site of the dispute is on the neutral employer's premises, (3) be confined to the site of the dispute, and (4) occur when the primary employer is engaged in his normal course of business at the common site.

The court, citing a similar judicial decision,[16] refused to support this construction of the act. It stated that the Board might consider the availability of a separate situs where the employer might be effectively picketed, as well as the additional picketing at the common situs. However, existence of a separate satisfactory situs is not sufficient alone to condemn picketing at the common situs; it is merely a factor to be considered in determining whether the union has engaged in an unlawful secondary boycott. The secondary boycott ban ". . . does not contain a provision which condemns concerted activity of employees with respect to their own employer merely because it occurs at a place where it comes to the attention of and incidentally affects employees of another, even where the activity could be carried on at a place where the primary employer alone does business." The test involved is whether the union attempted to induce the employees of another employer to cause him to cease doing business with the primary employer. The mere fact that the picketing took place at the common situs as well as at the primary employer's premises was not enough alone to prove that the union had made such an attempt and had thereby violated the act.

Wages and Hours

Employees' Rights Under the Eight-Hour Law. The Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas held that, under the Eight-Hour Law, the overtime provisions of a contract between a contractor and the Federal Government (1) were for the benefit of individual employees of the contractor and his subcontractors, (2) gave them the right to sue their employer for unpaid overtime, and (3) made the State's statute of limitations on actions for breach of written contracts applicable to their suits.[17]

The contract, for the construction of a Federal project in the State of Arkansas, allowed the general contractor to make subcontracts and also provided that all employees at the project would be paid not less than one and one-half times the basic wage rate for all hours they worked in excess of 8 in any 1 calendar day. A subcontractor failed to pay the required compensation for overtime. After the expiration of the 3-year statutory limitation on actions for breach of oral contracts but before the end of the 5-year limitation on actions on written contracts, the subcontractor's employees sued both the principal contractor and the subcontractor for the unpaid overtime compensation due them.

The court ruled that the 5-year statutory limitation on suits for breach of written contracts was applicable to the employees' suits since they were

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[13] *Sales Drivers, Helpers and Building Construction Drivers, Local Union 859, AFL* v. *NLRB* (C. A. D. C., Dec. 8, 1955).

[14] *Brewery Beverage Drivers and Workers Local Union No. 67* v. *NLRB*, 220 F. 2d 380 (1955), affirming, *Washington Coca Cola*, 107 NLRB 299 (1953).

[15] 92 NLRB 547 (1950).

[16] *NLRB* v. *General Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 968*, 225 F. 2d 205 (C. A. 5, 1955).

[17] *Deal & Co.* v. *Bolding* (Sup. Ct. Ark., Nov. 21, 1955).

based on the contract between the general contractor and the Federal Government. The contractual provisions were held to be for the benefit of the individual employees. Such a contract gave employees the right to be paid the required amount for overtime work even though nothing was said about overtime in his oral contract of employment. The fact that the individual employees were not named in the written contract was not regarded as important since they could be satisfactorily identified. Both the primary contractor and the subcontractor were responsible for paying the required overtime, and if one did not pay it, the other could be required to do so.

Unemployment Compensation

Allocation of Vacation Allowance. Claimants were laid off because of lack of work. In the week for which they claimed unemployment benefits, the claimants were entitled, under a collective bargaining agreement, to a "vacation allowance." The contract did not provide for vacations in the conventional sense of time off from work with pay; it provided that employees could work and receive the vacation allowance in addition to their regular pay. The right to the allowance, as well as the amount payable, was determined by length of service in the industry. The decision of the New York Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board denying benefits for the week in which claimants were entitled to receive the vacation allowance was reversed by the State Supreme Court.[18]

Allocation of Dismissal Pay. Upon their discharge because of a reduction in force, claimants received a dismissal payment. The amount was determined by length of service and was payable upon discharge. The California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board held that the payments were wages payable with respect to weeks following their discharge, according to allocations determined by the Board. Therefore, the Board found that the claimants were not unemployed and were not entitled to unemployment compensation in the weeks to which such "wages" were allocated. A State court of appeals reversed the Board's ruling and held [19] that the dismissal payments were not made with respect to any specific period of time but, rather, represented the discharge of a debt.

Labor Dispute Disqualification, No. 1. Negotiations between an employer and 12 unions resulted in an agreement which was ratified by members of 10 of the unions. The two nonratifying unions set up picket lines around the refinery, thus halting operations. Negotiations with the nonratifying unions ended the strike. Almost immediately, another union which had not participated in the original negotiations struck in support of its demand for a wage increase, thus continuing the complete shutdown. Citing changed economic conditions and its desire to get all employees back to work, the company offered to negotiate with all the unions on a general wage increase. Agreement on such an increase subsequently brought the strike to an end. Members of the 10 ratifying unions were awarded unemployment benefits for all the weeks during which the plant was shut down by strikes. The employer, however, contested the payment of benefits when the two nonratifying unions were on strike. The Illinois Supreme Court, affirming the decision awarding benefits,[20] held that the claimants (1) did not participate or have a direct interest in the dispute and (2) were not of the same grade or class of workers as the strikers, within the meaning of the labor dispute disqualification provisions. The court also held that the claimants were justified in refusing to cross the picket lines because of the large number of pickets and the threat of potential violence, and therefore they were not voluntarily unemployed without good cause. Finally, the court said, the award of compensation, under the circumstances of the case, did not violate State policy.

Labor Dispute Disqualification, No. 2. Claimant became unemployed on June 24, 1952, because of a labor dispute which, according to an NLRB finding, resulted from unfair labor practices by the association which represented the employer in bargaining. He filed a claim for unemployment benefits on December 12, 1952. The employer contended that the claimant's unemployment was due to a labor dispute after December 11 when the unfair labor practice was discontinued. The Montana Unemployment Compensation Commission reversed the Deputy's allowance of bene-

[18] *In re Dresher* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., Nov. 16, 1955).
[19] *Bradshaw* v. *Employment Security Commission* (Calif. D. C. of App., Aug. 3, 1955).
[20] *Shell Oil Co.* v. *Cummins* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Nov. 23, 1955).

fits, on the ground that the claimant was not available for work while repairing his house for 1 week, that he was not able to work in 3 weeks because of illness, and that he was not totally unemployed during another 3 weeks when he received payment for picket duty. A Montana district court reversed the commission's judgment and ordered reinstatement of the Deputy's decision.[21]

Labor Dispute Disqualification, No. 3. Claimants were laid off in consequence of a strike at other plants of the employer which were located in another city. The operation of the plant where the claimants were employed was directly dependent upon the uninterrupted operation of the employer's other plants. Although the Ohio Court of Common Pleas found that the claimants' unemployment "resulted from and was directly attributable to the effect of the strike," it reversed the decision of the Board of Review, which had denied unemployment benefits to claimants on the ground that they lost their employment because of a labor dispute at the "factory, establishment, or other premises" at which they were employed.[22]

Veterans' Reemployment

Vacation Claim—Sick Leave Not Ordinary Leave. In rejecting a reinstated veteran's action for vacation rights, a United States District Court [23] recently drew a distinction between sick leave, credited, under the collective bargaining contract, as toward the work needed for vacation rights, and an "ordinary" leave of absence, not so creditable. Accordingly, it ruled that a veteran's vacation rights are only those allowed persons on ordinary leave.

The veteran, Deovletian, left his position on January 29, 1952, for military service and was reinstated on February 16, 1953, pursuant to his statutory rights. He claimed a vacation in 1953, which the employer refused him.

The vacation rules in effect when Deovletian left and returned to the employment required an employee to work 1,200 or more hours during the year following May 31 to be entitled to a vacation after the end of that period. The contract, however, also provided that any employee who in that year is unable to render services because he is ill or otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated for work shall be considered, for vacation purposes, to have rendered services to and received wages from the company. No excuse from the work condition was allowed employees on leave because of pregnancy, union business, personal business, or other reasons.

The veteran failed to complete 1,200 hours work between May 31, 1952, and June 1, 1953, because he did not return from military service until February 16, 1953. His theory in support of his vacation claim was that the reemployment statutes gave him a right to be considered as having been on leave of absence and that a veteran cannot lawfully be denied a credit for work not done, for vacation purposes, that is allowed to others who are on leave of absence. The court rejected the argument.

In reaching its decison, the court ruled that section 9 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (stating the intent of Congress that the returned veteran shall have the status of one who has been continuously employed) merely clarifies the concept of the seniority escalator. Vacations differ from seniority rights and are left to the contractual protection afforded employees on leave of absence. The court also ruled that vacation pay is only added compensation for work, payment of which is deferred; the employer was justified in imposing any "time-worked" prerequisite for this added pay that it felt just, so long as the requirements did not discriminate against veterans. The exception for sick or infirm employees does not include veterans; it does not discriminate against veterans, who are considered to have been on "ordinary" leave of absence.

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[21] *Jaycox* v. *Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Mont. Dist. Ct., Aug. 6, 1955).

[22] *McGee* v. *Timken Roller Bearing Co.* (Ohio Ct. of Comm. Pleas, No 39273.)

[23] *Deovletian* v. *Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Co.* (not officially reported, East. Dist., Mich., So. Div. Civil Action 14138, Oct. 28 ,1955).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 1, 1955

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled (2–1) that the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act empowers the Secretary of Labor to determine minimum wage rates for the textile industry on an industrywide basis. The Secretary's findings of fact, the court held, make it clear that only an industrywide minimum for the industry can serve the act's purpose—to promote higher labor standards and purchasing power—because competition there is industrywide, and because a determination strictly on a "locality" basis would "freeze the competitive advantages of concerns that operate in low-wage communities." Moreover, the court said, it is not plain from the act's language that "a large group of States" cannot be a "locality" since, in the context, that word does not modify all the phrases spelling out the alternative bases for determination; and hence the Secretary's finding that $1 was a prevailing minimum wage for "similar work" (a term not qualified by that word) in this "particular industry" (a phrase which may or may not be so qualified) was fully warranted. The dissenting judge maintained that Congress contemplated a standard based on wages prevailing in a contractor's community. The case, *Mitchell, etc.* v. *Covington Mills, et al.* . . ., was remanded to the lower court for ruling on the Department's original motion, denied by that court, to dismiss the suit on jurisdictional grounds as to 144 of the 158 plaintiffs. (See Chron. item for Apr. 4, 1955, MLR, June 1955.)

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator established higher minimum piece rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the silk, rayon, and nylon (except infants') underwear division and the general division of the Puerto Rican needlework and fabricated textile products industry, effective December 9, 1955, thus completing the revision of this industry's minimum wage rate schedules (see Chron. item for Nov. 3, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1955).

December 3

THE Teamsters announced that its Western Conference had signed a mutual aid and assistance pact with the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1950 on charges of Communist domination (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1950, MLR, Apr. 1950). The pact provides for a joint committee to settle disputes between the two unions and for joint action in bargaining with employers, wherever feasible, and in seeking repeal of laws unfavorable to either party. Final agreement on all terms of the pact is planned by July 1956.

December 5

THE AFL and the CIO merged into a single organization, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO), at a joint convention in New York City. The merger implementation agreement had been ratified a few days earlier by concurrent conventions of both groups held in New York City. (For further discussion, see p. 141 of this issue.)

December 8

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., set aside an NLRB decision—based on a principle of the Board established in 1953—that a union had violated the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary boycott provision by picketing a primary employer at a common site (where both the primary and neutral companies were operating) when such picketing could have been conducted at the employer's separate place of business. Remanding the case to the Board for possible further consideration, the court ruled that the act does not specifically forbid picketing at common sites in all cases where the struck employer's separate site is available for picketing, and that the governing consideration in such a case should be whether the objective of the picketing was lawful. The case was *Sales Drivers, Helpers & Building Construction Drivers, Local Union 859, etc., AFL* v. *NLRB.*

December 12

A PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD which had investigated a wage dispute between the major railroads and 13 unions representing about 750,000 nonoperating railroad employees (see Chron. item for Nov. 7, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1956) recommended a 14½-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to December 1, 1955, and assumption by the railroads of the full cost of a health and welfare plan, equivalent to an additional hourly increase of 2 cents, effective March 1, 1956. These increases, the Board said, would be in line with the increases recently obtained by operating employees (see Chron. item for Oct. 4, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955).

On December 21, the parties signed an agreement incorporating the Board's recommendations.

On December 28, the Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) signed a new wage agreement with the major railroads, retroactive to October 1, 1955, providing for a general 10½-cent hourly wage increase for all employees plus an additional 2-percent wage differential, amounting to 31 cents a day, for the conductors. According to union officials, the pact restores the conductors' wages to a level consistent with the traditional "engineer-conductor wage relationship." A week earlier, the Brotherhood of Rail-

road Trainmen (Ind.) and the railroads had reached an agreement supplemental to their October 1955 pact (see Chron. item for Oct. 14, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955), providing for a differential adjustment of 2 percent in basic daily rates for road conductors.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States reversed and remanded a decision of a Federal court of appeals dismissing an NLRB petition to cite for civil contempt an employer who disregarded the appellate court's decree ordering him to bargain with a union which, the employer claimed, had lost a majority status. The Supreme Court pointed out that the judicial remedy of contempt is a power granted the courts by Congress as "the ultimate sanction to secure compliance with Board orders" and its application is not wholly discretionary with the courts. The case was *NLRB* v. *Warren Co., Inc.*

A NEARLY 50-YEAR-OLD jurisdictional feud between the Meat Cutters and the Retail Clerks, both former AFL affiliates, ended with the signing of a jurisdictional pact—the first reached since the AFL–CIO merger on December 5. The agreement provides that storing, handling, selling, processing, and displaying of fresh, frozen, or chilled meat or fish will be done by the butchers; the clerks will check the fresh, frozen, or chilled meat or fish, and will handle all other classifications of meat and fish.

December 13

THE Ford Motor Co. and the General Motors Corp. announced receipt of Treasury Department rulings that their payments into the supplementary unemployment compensation funds negotiated last June with the Auto Workers (see Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955) are deductible business expenses for income tax purposes.

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, as required under the 1955 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, issued the following determination of new minimum wage rates for 3 divisions of the clay and clay products industry in Puerto Rico, effective December 31, 1955: 30 cents for handmade art pottery, 46 cents for vitreous and semivitreous china food utensils, and 75 cents for structural clay and miscellaneous clay products.

On December 29, the Administrator issued similar determinations, effective January 20, 1956, for 3 Puerto Rican industries: stone, glass, and related products—ranging from 50 to 75 cents prior to March 1, 1956, and from 50 cents to $1 on and after that date, for its 7 classifications; wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution—75 cents before March 1, 1956, and a 75 cent to $1 range on and after that date, for its 4 classifications; and hooked rugs—ranging from 43 to 65 cents (to be continued after March 1, 1956), for its 3 classifications.

December 14

THE Flight Engineers ended a 2-month strike against United Air Lines as the two parties signed a new contract, to run until October 1956, settling a dispute over the company's plans to require new flight engineers to hold pilots' ratings. The company retained the right to hire engineers with pilots' ratings and to fix crew standards for future types of aircraft; in return, in addition to job security, it offered to give pilot training to its engineers or, if they decline such training, to retain them as engineers. No employee shall be required to join the union, but those who notify the company of their membership in the union must maintain that membership as a condition of employment.

The strike had produced a jurisdictional fight between FE and the Air Line Pilots, with the latter allegedly attempting to break the strike. On December 2, the AFL threatened to revoke the Pilots' charter, but the dispute was settled on December 12 by a special committee headed by AFL–CIO Secretary–Treasurer William F. Schnitzler.

December 15

UNION AND EMPLOYER TRUSTEES of the jointly administered welfare fund covering 40,000 members of the National Maritime Union on the East Coast, voted to self-insure the fund in hope of saving annually an estimated $120,000 in premiums. The trustees' decision followed a recent ruling by the New York State Supreme Court that no order or regulation of the State Superintendent of Insurance precluded such action.

AN NLRB-conducted election brought union representation to hourly paid production and maintenance employees of Winchester Arms Co., a division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. at New Haven, Conn., for the first time since the company was established 89 years ago. The Machinists, the only union on the ballot, won the election by a vote of 3,179 to 789 and was certified by the Board on December 23.

December 17

THE Honest Ballot Association announced that, in a 30-day referendum conducted by it in 28 ports, the members of the National Maritime Union approved a general revision of the union's administrative structure, proposed at the union's last annual convention. The changes, all of which were adopted by substantial margins, include: consolidation of the national offices of secretary and treasurer; replacement of a 3-member national port committee with a team of 3 national representatives with broader responsibilities; salary raises for union officers; increases in the period required for full membership in the union from 18 to 30 months of satisfactory sea service and in the initiation fee from $50 to $100; and establishment of an annual NMU scholarship to be awarded to the child of one of the members on a competitive basis.

December 20

THE NLRB declared, in *Coca Cola Bottling Co. of New York, Inc.*, Buffalo, N. Y., and *Local 1195, Beverage Workers International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . ., AFL*, that

henceforth it will assert jurisdiction over any multistate nonretail enterprise, or any integral part thereof, if its gross volume of business amounts to at least $3.5 million annually. The Board held that the standard for multistate retail enterprises, requiring gross annual business of $10 million, cannot be applied to nonretail chains since the latter "customarily involve manufacturing or production operations and, for that reason, are less local in nature and have a greater impact upon interstate commerce than retail operations."

THE unofficial Citizens Committee in New York City, formed last September after a protest strike of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) against the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor (see Chron. item for Sept. 14, 1955, MLR, Nov. 1955), made public a recommended 61-point code of conduct for the ILA, in which it urged the union to undertake a program of internal reforms aimed at cleansing its "odious" reputation and regaining public confidence. The code recommended, among other things, that the union modify its constitution to include a bill of rights and democratic practices for its members, expel corrupt and criminal leaders, punish collusion in its ranks, and abandon the strike as a weapon of retaliation against the Waterfront Commission.

December 21

THE FORD MOTOR CO. disclosed a proposed plan for a saving and stock investment program for 47,000 salaried employees (except those holding stock options under any other company plan), under which an eligible employee will be able to contribute up to 10 percent of his basic salary (but not more than $2,000) each year, and the company will add an amount equal to 50 percent of the employee contribution—both contributions to be invested by a trustee in Ford stock and U. S. Government bonds.

THE STUDEBAKER-PACKARD CORP. announced agreement with the Auto Workers (formerly CIO) on a new contract covering the Studebaker Division. It provided for "competitive working standards," higher wages, and a supplemental unemployment pay plan like that negotiated with the industry's "Big Three." An agreement covering the Packard Division was reached last November (see Chron. item for Nov. 9, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1956).

December 22

THE Federal court of appeals in New York overruled an NLRB finding that a union on strike against the Royal Typewriter Co. had violated the secondary boycott provision of the Taft-Hartley Act by picketing independent typewriter repair firms which had taken over the service jobs of the strike-bound company, and by picketing the company's contract customers who used these services. Pointing out that the pickets at the independent firms carried notices, "to the public only," stating the union's objectives, the court ruled that the union had a great interest in preventing these services from being rendered on behalf of the struck employer who thus attempted to avoid the economic impact of the strike; and that an employer who knowingly does work which otherwise would be done by the workers of a struck employer who reimbursed the former for such work, is unprotected by the act. Regarding the customers, the court found no evidence that the picketing tended to induce their employees to cease work or had actually produced work stoppage, or that the customers had feared such stoppage. They seemed to fear only public embarrassment but, the court said, "Such embarrassment and persuasion the union is privileged to pursue." The case was *NLRB* v. *International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Business Machine and Office Appliance Mechanics Conference Board, Local 459, CIO.*

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

MAJOR settlements were negotiated in the railroad, shoe, and West Coast lumber industries during December. The strike involving the Westinghouse Electric Corp., however, continued throughout the month. A new era of unity for American trade unionism opened December 5, with the merger of the two major labor federations into the AFL–CIO. There were increasing signs of cooperation among affiliates and several efforts were made in the textile and apparel industries to cope with the problem of plant closings and foreign competition.

Collective Bargaining and Related Events

Work Stoppages. The high levels of economic and collective bargaining activity in 1955 were accompanied by an increase in the year's strike activity over 1954, although idleness caused by work stoppages was below any year since World War II except for 1954 and 1951. About 4,200 work stoppages began in 1955, directly idling about 2¾ million workers for about 28 million man-days, according to preliminary BLS estimates.

The year's costliest stoppage in terms of idleness was still in effect at the end of December. This was the stoppage at Westinghouse Electric Corp., which began in October and, at its peak, idled about 70,000 employees in 13 States. The company and the two unions involved—the AFL–CIO Electrical Workers (IUE) and the independent United Electrical Workers (UE)—continued negotiations as the company rejected proposals of the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York that the dispute be submitted to arbitration.

In bargaining leading up to the strike, the company had offered a wage increase of 23½ cents an hour over the next 5 years, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and liberalized insurance and pension plans. The unions countered with a proposal of an immediate 15-cent hourly wage increase under wage reopening clauses of existing 2-year contracts; they asserted that despite the company's claim that its offer matched the principal terms of the earlier settlement with the General Electric Co., the proposal was unsatisfactory. During the strike, Westinghouse rejected a proposal by the independent UE that the company pay a temporary 3-percent wage increase and negotiate on other issues after the workers returned to their jobs.

On December 19, as Christmas approached, Westinghouse began making $100 interest-free loans to striking and furloughed employees. Meanwhile, the company announced back-to-work movements by production workers at scattered plants. A number of unions have contributed funds to support the strike,[2] the latest being the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which voted $25,000 for aid late in December.

This was the third strike in 1955 involving more than 10,000 Westinghouse employees. The first of these, lasting 8 days in early June, idled about 12,000 employees at the company's East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., plants in protest against a disciplinary action. The second began in August at the East Pittsburgh plant and centered around a proposed time study of nonproduction jobs such as material handlers and store attendants. At its peak, it idled 44,000 employees and was ended by agreement between the IUE and the company to settle the issue in the national negotiations which led to the current strike.

Among other stoppages continuing to the end of the year was the Kohler Co. strike called by the CIO United Automobile Workers in April 1954,[3] and a strike that had stopped the presses of the three major Detroit newspapers during December. On December 1, about 120 members of the Stereotypers union struck over questions of handling color work and methods of payment; the picket lines were respected by members of other unions. Later in the month, the Typographers and Mailers called strikes in connection with contract negotiations.

A strike of several thousand Teamsters employed by Los Angeles sand and gravel firms, which had repercussions on the local construction

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 77).
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (p. 1364).

industry since it began in early October, was settled over the New Year's weekend by agreement to submit unsettled issues to arbitration. One was the union demand that employers join the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Fund. Agreement had already been reached on a 15-cent hourly wage increase and liberalized vacations.

Footwear. Work resumed at the struck plants of the International Shoe and Brown Shoe Cos. on December 5 after officials of the AFL Boot and Shoe and the CIO United Shoe Workers unions and the companies agreed on new 2-year contracts on December 2. The contracts provided for a 5-percent advance in hourly and piece rates retroactive to October 3, and an additional 3-percent increase on April 2, 1956; and the union shop in all plants covered by contracts except those in Arkansas, where it is forbidden by law.

As part of the settlement, the companies will submit pension plan proposals to the unions by April 1, 1957, for action within 3 months. If approved, each company will pay a sum equivalent to 3 percent of wages into a pension fund in lieu of another wage boost, and their contracts will be extended for 1 year. Each company will administer its plan, subject to union audit.

A possible strike of 12,000 shoe workers in 55 plants in eastern Massachusetts, members of the United Shoe Workers, was averted by an agreement providing for wage increases—5 percent of gross weekly earnings on January 1, 1956, and 3 percent more the following year. Fancy stitchers now earning less than $1.50 an hour received an additional boost of 10 percent. The minimum wage, as well as the learner's rate, was set at $1 an hour effective January 1. The union also obtained an additional half-day paid holiday.

The wage increases provided by the Midwest settlements were the first since 1952; those in the East, the first in 2 years

Transportation and Communications. Two December agreements completed the 1955 round of wage increases in the railroad industry. The carriers subsequently sought a 7-percent freight rate increase to offset the wage raises.

On December 21, unions representing about 750,000 nonoperating railroad employees signed contracts with the Nation's railroads calling for a package increase of 16½ cents an hour. There was a general 14½-cent-wage-rate increase, retroactive to December 1; the other 2 cents represented the companies' assumption of the full cost of the existing health and welfare plan, beginning March 1, 1956. The settlement for the most part followed the recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board.

A few hours later, the railroads and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) settled their wage dispute, with over 25,000 operating employees obtaining a general rate increase of 10½ cents an hour and a differential wage adjustment of 2 percent of basic wages (about 31 cents daily) to maintain the conductor-engineer wage relationship, both retroactive to October 1. It was agreed that if the union decided to institute a health and welfare plan, the railroads would then deduct 4 cents an hour from employees' wages to pay for the plan. The union agreed to withhold demands for extra pay for performing certain duties until July 1.

United Airlines and the Flight Engineers International Association on December 14 settled their dispute over crew standards, thus ending a 53-day strike.[4] It was agreed that the company would retain its right to limit hiring of flight engineers to those with pilot qualifications and to fix crew standards for new types of aircraft. United will provide pilot training for flight engineers now employed who are not certified pilots but if they do not take this training, they will be retained in their jobs. Before the strike ended, the Air Line Pilots Union had agreed to discontinue filling jobs vacated by the striking engineers, thereby persuading the AFL to suspend a threat of expulsion.

In New York City, the Transport Workers Union and 8 private buslines reached agreement a few hours before a November 30 midnight strike deadline. Under the 2-year settlement, 8,200 drivers and mechanics received an 8-cent pay rise effective immediately and 6 cents more next December 1, and an additional 3 cents for fringe benefits. The 17-cent package matched the amount won by the union from the city Transit Authority last September covering 37,000 employees. A fare increase was subsequently approved, bringing all New York City bus fares to 15 cents.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 78).

The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. announced a contract with the Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey, which provides for wage increases ranging from $2 to $5 a week. The agreement, which followed the November pact with the Communications Workers for 10,000 traffic employees, covers 9,100 plant, engineering, accounting, and general department employees until March 31, 1957.

West Coast Lumber. In the West Coast lumber industry, new contracts running until April 1957 were reached 4 months before the expiration date of present pacts; in contrast, protracted negotiations in 1954 culminated in a 3-month strike.[5] The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union negotiated 2-year wage agreements with Pacific Coast plywood, lumber, and logging firms calling for hourly wage raises ranging from 5 to 15 cents, effective December 1. Late in November, the International Woodworkers of America had concluded a contract continuing until June 1, 1958, with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. The contract provided for a general wage increase of 4¼ percent, averaging over 9 cents an hour, for about 7,000 employees; liberalization of holiday benefits for disabled employees and of vacation eligibility requirements; and a company-financed pension plan, effective June 1957, when a wage reopening is provided.

Metalworking. Late in November, about 23,000 members of the International Association of Machinists voted to accept a 2-year contract with the Pratt and Whitney division of United Aircraft Corp., calling for pay raises ranging from 8 to 14 cents an hour and a catastrophic illness insurance plan for employees and their families. Also included were improvements in vacation and premium pay, and increases in life insurance (from $2,000 to $4,000) and sickness and accident benefits (from $30 to $40 a week). The new contract was effective December 4 and contained a wage reopening clause.

On December 1, United Aircraft placed in effect a 5-percent increase in monthly base rates for all salaried employees other than top executives of its 5 divisions.

In mid-December, the Minneapolis–Honeywell Regulator Co. negotiated a contract with the Teamsters, providing for wage increases ranging from 7 to 14 cents an hour (reportedly averaging 5 percent) and other increased benefits for about 8,000 production and maintenance employees. The contract, placed into effect more than 6 weeks prior to scheduled reopening of the old agreement, expires February 1, 1958, and also includes a wage reopening clause. Unlike previous contracts, it does not call for setting aside a separate fund for settlement of intraplant inequities. The new rates were in addition to a general 7-cent increase received last February. The supplementary benefits included improvement of employer-financed hospitalization and medical insurance, company payment of hospitalization premiums in excess of $6 monthly for employees' dependents, raising of maximum weekly sick benefits, paid Christmas Eve holiday, and a fourth week of paid vacation for 25 years' service.

The Studebaker–Packard Corp. announced an agreement with the UAW (formerly CIO) on a 3-year contract which provided for "competitive working standards" with the auto industry's Big Three. The Studebaker contract affected 8,200 hourly workers and provided for a supplemental unemployment pay plan, higher wages, and pensions, and other benefits which met the automotive pattern, as well as new working conditions. It was retroactive to September 1 when the old 5-year pact expired. The company had won in its insistence to put seniority displacement on a classification-department-shift, rather than a plantwide, basis. The issue of production standards was also settled, with management given the right to establish and enforce them on the basis of a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay." During the past summer, the company laid off 1,600 workers but maintained output in order to draw labor costs closer to those of its larger competitors; a year earlier, the workers agreed to abandon an incentive pay plan that had netted them higher earnings.[6]

A new 3-year contract along the lines negotiated with the Auto Workers was signed by the Milwaukee works of International Harvester Co. and the Harvester Federal Labor Union, representing 4,000 production and maintenance

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 908).
[6] See monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1138).

workers. A general 11-cent hourly wage rise and additional increases up to 18 cents for skilled trades were provided for the first year, and increases of 6 cents or 2½ percent, whichever is greater, for each of the 2 following years. Also included were layoff pay and noncontributory pension plans, as well as other fringe benefits.

Payments by the Ford Motor Co. and the General Motors Corp. to trust funds under their layoff pay plans will be considered currently deductible expenses for Federal income tax purposes, according to a Treasury Department decision. The favorable ruling was one of the conditions for effectiveness of the supplemental unemployment benefits plans negotiated last June.

Ford announced adoption of a stock savings program for 47,000 eligible salaried employees. Under the plan, employees may pay up to 10 percent of their annual base salary, but not in excess of $2,000 into a fund, with half their payments to be invested in Government bonds and the company matching the other half to purchase Ford stock. The plan was expected to become effective early in 1956, subject to rulings from the Internal Revenue Service and the U. S. Department of Labor. It calls for progressive vesting of company contributions starting at the beginning of the third year following the year of contribution, and ending at the end of the fifth year. The company would guarantee for 5 years the return of an amount equivalent to the employee's contribution plus interest.

Earlier, Ford had rejected a Local 600 CIO–UAW request for stock participation for the company's hourly production workers, as offered by the company during the negotiation of the current contract.

White-Collar Workers. Starting January 1, Chicago's 15,000 public school teachers will receive pay increases of $250 a year, to be financed by a 5-cent increase in the educational fund tax rate. The Teachers union, however, was demanding an additional salary adjustment of $200.

At the end of December, the Prudential Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., announced salary increases averaging slightly less than $5 weekly, with a minimum raise of $4 for its 24,000 employees earning under $10,500 annually.

Service Trades. A New York City local of the Building Service Union negotiated a 2-year package wage increase with the Realty Advisory Board affecting 10,000 elevator operators and other service employees in 1,100 apartment buildings. The agreement provided for a $2 weekly pay rise retroactive to October 21 and an additional $2 effective January 21, 1957, to be followed 3 months later by a reduction in the 44-hour workweek to 40 hours. Also included was a ninth paid holiday and an increase of $250 in life insurance benefits (to $1,000), effective January 1, 1956. The contract usually sets a pattern for 4,000 workers in other New York apartment houses.

In mid-December, a 2-year contract was negotiated between the Building Managers Association of Chicago and the Office, Theatre and Amusement Building Janitors Union representing 6,000 workers in 150 buildings. Wage scales for men were raised 5 cents an hour retroactive to October 1, 1955, and another 5 cents a year later, while women's rates were to be advanced by 3 cents on each of these dates. The association also increased its contribution to the union's health and welfare fund, effective October 1955.

A general wage increase of 15 cents an hour over a 3-year period was negotiated by the Laundry Workers Union and 75 Philadelphia area laundries. Under the terms of the contract, 5,100 production workers will receive an 11-cent hourly increase during the first 15 months and an additional 4 cents in the remaining 21 months. Also included were liberalized supplementary benefits.

Tobacco. A package increase averaging 10 cents an hour was negotiated by the Tobacco Workers International Union for approximately 10,000 employees at American Tobacco Co. plants in North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky. The new 2-year contract provided for a wage increase ranging from 6 to 14 cents an hour, a rise of 5 cents in starting rates, increased sickness benefits (from $22 for each of 15 weeks to $26 a week for 20 weeks), 3 weeks' paid vacation after 15 instead of 20 years' service, and a half-holiday Christmas Eve.

Textiles and Apparel. A drive for unspecified but "adequate" pay increases for 175,000 northern [7] organized textile workers was set in motion at the

[7] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 80).

CIO Textile Workers Union wage conference in New York when representatives authorized their officers to reopen contracts next spring. Greatest impact will be on the cotton-rayon branch, with woolens and worsteds, carpets, and synthetic yarns also affected. Delegates observed that wages were no higher than 5 years earlier despite increased productivity and improved economic conditions in the industry. The union recently negotiated pay raises for northern dyeing and finishing workers.[8]

The same union served notice that it would not grant wage concessions upon reopening of its contract in the spring of 1956 with the Bigelow–Sanford Carpet Co. of Thompsonville, Conn. When in 1954 the town was faced with loss of the plant—its principal industry—union members cooperated in persuading the company to remain by accepting pay cuts of $6 to $8 a week. Faced with 1956 negotiations, the union apparently feared that the company would again threaten to move South, where it reportedly had purchased a large site.

In Amsterdam, N. Y., another Bigelow–Sanford mill had gradually closed operations, employing 1,700 workers, presumably to transfer to Connecticut. Late in November, the facility was purchased by a group which reportedly intended to rent or sell sections of the plant to new industries, thereby reducing unemployment in the single-industry community.

Elsewhere, the Textile Workers urged the U. S. Department of Justice to check the spread of mergers with resultant plant closings and job losses. The union contended that the once-decentralized competitive nature of the textile industry is changing into one of domination by large corporations which control price, production, and labor policies and intensify the bargaining inequality of the individual worker.

The union also called on the U. S. Tariff Commission to establish a 45-percent tariff on imported woolens and worsteds to prevent further damage to the United States industry. The union contended that these foreign fabrics now exceed 5 percent of average annual domestic production in the 1952–54 period, the ratio set as a limit under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiated in 1947.

In an effort to restrain foreign competition, a United States protectionist group, the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, proposed legislation authorizing import quotas on foreign goods geared to wage rates in the exporting country, thus providing an incentive abroad to promote higher pay and living standards for their workers. Representatives of the Hatters Union and the Mine Workers, as well as some industry spokesmen, were scheduled to attend a meeting called by the committee to plan a new anti-import drive.

A Ladies' Garment Workers' Union representative at a New York garment employers' conference sought layoff protection for 7,500 workers in the sportswear and infants' coat industry in a different approach to the problem of factory liquidations. This was a new demand for the needle trades, which are characterized by small plant investment and hence a high plant mortality rate. In addition to the proposed severance pay formula of a week's wages for each year of employment, the union also called for an across-the-board wage increase of 25 cents an hour for employees of sportswear and infant coat manufacturers, a rise of 1 percent above present employer contributions of 7½ percent for pension, health, and welfare plans, a guarantee of 6½ paid holidays, and inclusion of shipping clerks in the prevailing 35-hour workweek schedule.

Still another approach to the problem of unemployment was illustrated by a $25,000 loan from the Hatters Union to a group planning to start a hat company in Baltimore. Berne Hat Co., a Baltimore firm manufacturing over $1 million worth of hats annually and employing 130 workers, decided to close rather than settle a 4-month strike which began last August over the discharge of 6 workers active in a union organizing campaign. Some former company executives, believing that the enterprise could be continued profitably under standard union conditions, formed the Baltimore Hat Co. The company sought additional capital from private sources and offered the union interest-free notes. This was another example of the union's financial efforts to preserve the jobs of its members. In July 1954, the union lent $250,000 to the Kartiganer Hat Corp. to save 1,050 jobs in

[8] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1492).

New York and Massachusetts plants.[9] Earlier in 1955, the union's members agreed to forego a 1-percent rise in employer-financed pension payments in favor of a $1 million fund to promote millinery sales and, thereby, employment opportunities.

Other Developments

Union Affairs. After 20 years of separate existence the AFL and CIO formally merged on December 5 in a joint convention in New York City.[10] During the preceding days, separate conventions of the two federations had ratified final steps toward merger. Included in the convention's actions were passage of over 50 policy resolutions embracing a wide range of issues; establishment of a new Industrial Union Department; and pledges to develop plans for recruiting the unorganized, to maintain democratic labor free from corruption and totalitarianism, and to strive for civil liberties for all Americans.

During the AFL–CIO merger convention, President George Meany proposed a "nonaggression pact" to encourage industrial peace between leading labor and business organizations. At the same time, Charles R. Sligh, National Association of Manufacturers board chairman, contending that industry had no basic quarrel with labor organizations, advanced a 5-point code of conduct for both groups which was, however, objected to by Mr. Meany. The NAM proposal included recognition of and noninterference with the right to join or refrain from joining unions, efforts to maximize productivity and eliminate waste, an end to labor and industry monopoly, and avoidance of politics in labor-management relations.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters were involved in two moves for integration or elimination of jurisdictional problems. With the rival United Packinghouse Workers they reached an understanding on amalgamation by next March. They then concluded a jurisdictional pact with the Retail Clerks Association, thereby ending nearly 50 years of strife between these former AFL affiliates. The 5-year agreement, which may be ended by either party, established that the Meat Cutters will represent the retail food store butchers who will handle all meat, poultry, and fish, whether fresh, frozen, or chilled, while the Clerks will represent all other assistants.

Another union, the Glass Bottle Blowers (formerly AFL), also sought unification of the three AFL–CIO organizations in the glass industry.

In another development affecting union relationships, the Western Conference of Teamsters signed a 5-year mutual aid alliance with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which the CIO had expelled 6 years earlier on charges of Communist domination. Teamsters' President Dave Beck defended this agreement and the similar one with the International Longshoremen's Association [11] as steps toward a stronger organizing and bargaining position for his union. There were reports that the Central States Conference of Teamsters had pledged a $500,000 loan to the Longshoremen, to be applied principally to repay funds borrowed from the United Mine Workers.

The Machinists rejected a merger proposal by the United Electrical Workers—expelled from the CIO in 1949 as Communist-dominated—on the grounds that their constitution specifically bars Communists from membership. During the month, Attorney General Brownell petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to declare the UE to be Communist-infiltrated. He alleged that the principal union leaders were party members and that, without the knowledge of the majority of the membership, they had used union resources to support Communist organizations. If the Board finds the UE to be so dominated, the union will lose representation rights and other rights and privileges under the National Labor Relations Act. If such action were taken, the Communist Control Act of 1954 provides that 20 percent or more of employees could still petition the NLRB for elections to determine their bargaining representative.[12]

New cooperative efforts in bargaining in the aircraft industry were being planned by the Machinists, UAW (formerly CIO), and the United Aircraft Welders (Ind.). In June 1953, the Auto Workers and Machinists had agreed to establish a joint committee to coordinate collective bargain-

[9] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 1014).

[10] For a full account of the convention, see p. 141 of this issue.

[11] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 83).

[12] The UE was the second labor group cited to the Subversive Activities Control Board since passage of the Communist Control Act of 1954. At the end of December, the Board had not yet set a hearing date regarding the first, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

ing procedures and relationships. Whenever 1 union went on strike the other was to provide economic aid, observe authorized picket lines, and reject settlements undermining the position of the other; earlier that spring, the 2 unions had joined together in a strike against General Electric's Evendale, Ohio, jet engine plant.[13]

Following the AFL–CIO inaugural convention, unions belonging to the National Independent Union Council [14] and to the Confederated Unions of America met in St. Louis to discuss formation of a new and stronger national association of independent unions designed to counteract the influence of the new merger. A unification committee was scheduled to meet in Washington in February to prepare for a merger convention tentatively scheduled for May. The proposed alliance would involve several unions of petroleum and communications workers as well as similar independent local unions in various other industries.

Accentuating its policy of annual contributions amounting to over $1 million for a broad range of charitable and labor causes, the ILGWU pledged $1,100,000 in gifts to Israel for a hospital, stadium, and trade school. Representing the largest single philanthropic commitment ever made by a union, funds will be available in four annual installments with half of the total deriving from the union's treasury and the balance from voluntary fund-raising drives among the membership.

New York Waterfront. The Citizens Waterfront Committee [15] issued a report based on its recent hearings and on previous inquiries into New York waterfront conditions. It urged the dock union to purge corrupt officials and embark on a reform program including a bill of rights for members. The recommended code of conduct for the union paralleled virtually all the restrictions imposed by the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor. Earlier, the union stated it would cooperate with the committee in forming a longshoremen's credit union to aid in eliminating loan sharks from the piers.

In another waterfront development, a New York State Supreme Court referee upheld the Waterfront Commission in barring two ex-criminals from casual dock jobs, on the ground that the agency should have some control over all pier workers, even though it does not claim jurisdiction over these "chenangoes" (nonregistered laborers).

Health and Welfare Plans. In December, a United States Senate Labor subcommittee concluded hearings on health and welfare funds. Testimony from officials associated with union insurance plans disclosed scattered cases of misappropriation of funds, including looting, kickbacks, payoffs, and other abuses by certain officials of the Teamsters and United Automobile Workers of America (formerly AFL).

Following a series of legal moves in New York State, the National Maritime Union and 170 ship operators voted to self-insure an employer-financed welfare fund covering 40,000 East Coast seamen. Trustees estimated that $120,000 could be saved annually if the fund would assume its own risks and be exempt from State regulation or licensing and from taxes paid by regular insurance companies. Funds financed by employers must, under the Taft-Hartley Act, be jointly trusteed and, under New York State regulations, are then not entitled to the privilege of self-insurance accorded union-administered funds. However, several unions had previously assumed that the State regulations for union funds also applied to their contractual funds and the seamen had attempted to ascertain whether the State Insurance Department's "open acquiescence" could be interpreted as administrative acknowledgment that the jointly managed funds were free to self-insure. The State department refused to rule on the question on the ground that any decision should be made as part of a comprehensive program for supervision of welfare funds. Subsequently, the State Supreme Court dismissed the maritime group's petition for a declaration of its right to self-insure, stating that no regulation had been issued that was an obstacle to such action.

AFL–CIO President Meany backed a proposal by Robert Moses, New York City Construction Coordinator, that building unions utilize the millions of dollars in their welfare and pension funds to construct middle-income housing developments in cooperation with the city and Federal Governments under slum clearance provisions of the National Housing Act. The president of the unified labor movement approved large-scale housing investments as a safe and socially useful

[13] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1953 (p. 532) and August 1953 (p. 879).
[14] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1289).
[15] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 82).

way to apply its welfare reserves, in preference to corporate stocks. He reasoned that the new construction would provide better homes and more jobs for the union members, in addition to higher returns from first mortgages than from Government bonds without sacrificing security. Among the problems to be settled before commitments could be made, however, was the necessity of obtaining agreement of employer trustees and of modifying limitations on investment outlets. A number of large New York unions have built cooperative housing projects with the aid of their welfare funds and in late December the Hatters Union announced plans to divert a substantial part of its $7 million welfare and retirement reserves to low-income cooperative housing.

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Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Occupational Mobility in American Business and Industry, 1928–1952. By W. Lloyd Warner and James C. Abegglen. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955. xxi, 315 pp., bibliography. $5.50.

One of the most interesting kinds of studies in the general field of migration and mobility in the United States involves an analysis of what some writers have called "intergenerational mobility," others "vertical mobility," and what the authors of this volume term "occupational succession." Generally, what these studies try to do is assess the relationship between a father's and a son's occupational status. Do sons tend to follow the same occupations as their fathers? Do they end up in the same social class as their fathers?

This book answers these and many other related questions about a very special group—the American business elite, covering major executives in the largest firms in a representative cross section of business and industry in the country in 1952. On the basis of 8,300 replies to mail questionnaires (representing just short of a 50-percent return), the authors present extensive findings on the characteristics and origins of the holders of these top status jobs. Included is information on the occupations of both the fathers and grandfathers of the current business elite, their geographical origins and mobility, education, career development, family attachment, marriages (including the effects of marrying the boss' daughter), etc.

The authors conclude that the father's status has a real and compelling effect on that of his son. "Men born to the top," they say, "are more likely to succeed and have more advantages than those born further down . . . Fathers at the elite levels still find it possible to endow their sons with greater opportunity than those further down enjoy."

There is, however, one other important dimension to these findings. Back in 1928, Messrs. Taussig and Joslyn made much the same kind of study, reported in their book *American Business Leaders*. In fact, the authors of the present volume designed their sample and structured their questionnaire in such a manner as to maximize comparability with the 1928 study. This procedure affords an excellent opportunity for answering the question as to whether mobility among the business elite has increased or decreased. This the authors have done, with the following conclusions: "The sons of men from the wrong side of the tracks are finding their way increasingly to the places of power and prestige. The values of competitive and open status are felt more today than yesterday and those of inherited position and fixed position, while still powerful, are less potent now than they were a generation ago."

—Seymour L. Wolfbein
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Organizing the Teaching Profession: The Story of the American Federation of Teachers. By Commission on Educational Reconstruction, American Federation of Teachers. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1955. 320 pp. $4.50.

Although subtitled "The Story of the American Federation of Teachers," this book is not a chronological history of the AFT. It is basically an argument for teacher organization within the trade union movement. Major events in the development of the union since it was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1916 are introduced, but they are discussed primarily in relation to issues which have engaged the attention of the AFT during the past 40 years.

Prepared by a 10-member commission of the teachers' union, the book has particular interest in the light of the recent statement by Walter Reuther, president of the AFL–CIO Industrial Union Department, that the teaching profession is among the major organizing goals of the AFL–CIO. The basic union problem of organizing employees and winning recognition as their bargaining agent is complicated in the case of teachers by their status as public employees. Legal procedures similar to those under which industrial employees may designate an organization of their own choosing are lacking. Political considerations

may impede organization and snarl negotiations. The idea fostered in some quarters that union membership is "unprofessional" is also cited as a deterrent to organization. However, the chronically unfavorable economic position of the teacher has been a spur to collective action. From the first, the AFT has sought improvement of salary scales, insisting on equal pay for equal preparation and experience regardless of grade level taught, race, sex, or marital status.

A major goal, the volume points out, has been to achieve job security through equitable teacher tenure regulations. The AFT also has fought consistently for the teacher's right to examine controversial issues in the classroom, on the ground that perpetuation of a democratic free society rests on each citizen's realistic understanding of the values and shortcomings of that society.

Awareness of the teacher's significant role in relating the child to his social environment and instilling democratic ideals pervades the book. Its thesis is that teachers can function most effectively when they are organized. They are then in a better position to work in "cooperative partnership" with school administrators in formulating educational programs. Areas in which teacher locals have successfully shared in shaping policy are listed—choice of textbooks, curriculum content, treatment of retarded pupils, class size, grading systems. According to the authors, unity also strengthens teachers to withstand pressures from those inside and outside the school system who—because of budgetary or ideological considerations—try to weaken or distort the educational process.

The struggle with leftwing forces within the AFT which threatened to disrupt it is traced from early Communist manifestations in the midtwenties through the internecine strife of the thirties, culminating in the expulsion of three locals in 1941. In that year, the federation's national convention approved an anti-Communist amendment to the union constitution. The 1952 convention took the position that the union and/or its locals should not undertake to defend a teacher whose membership in the AFT violates its constitutional prohibition against admitting members of totalitarian groups.

Books that are the product of joint endeavor are apt to be somewhat repetitive, and this is no exception. However, the general structure of the volume is clear and the authors have kept footnotes to a minimum. Comprehensive quotations from source materials are brought together in a final section.

—THEODORE ALLISON
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Personnel Management in Small Plants: A Study of Small Manufacturing Establishments in Ohio. By Alton W. Baker. Columbus, Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1955. 288 pp., bibliography, survey form. $4.

Mr. Baker directs his attention to the personnel management functions of manufacturing plants with fewer than 300 employees. Such plants account for about 97 percent of the manufacturing firms in the United States. His purpose is threefold: (1) To discuss the principles of personnel management as they apply to small business; (2) to provide empirical information which may assist in answering some of the questions about how many personnel activities a small plant can have and how its program can be organized, staffed, and administered; and (3) to summarize the patterns found in personnel programs prevailing in small companies and to draw some conclusions about the programs.

Data on prevailing practices were obtained by questionnaire and interview from 523 plants in Ohio—a State with representative and diversified industry. Information from the returns was classified according to (1) size of company as measured by number of employees and (2) the unionization status of the company.

Thirty-one major personnel functions are considered. An exposition of the principles of personnel management in modern usage for each of the functions is followed by the empirical information on prevailing practices in small plants, set forth in table and text. Variations in practice by size groups and by union status are delineated.

In 93 percent of the companies with fewer than 25 employees, personnel functions are completely integrated with the line function of production. Formal functions are limited chiefly to the areas of selection, induction, compensation, and training. Functions concerned with work-force maintenance are either not performed at all or in a very informal

manner. Personnel programs of firms with 25 to 74 employees are still relatively informal. A few more functions are commonly performed and the programs tend to be more extensive or complex than in the smaller companies.

A significant turning point with respect to differentiation of personnel functions is reached in companies with 75 to 149 employees. Here, a sizable percentage employ either a full-time or a part-time personnel manager. Formal personnel programs cover many more areas than those of the smaller companies. In companies with 150 to 299 employees, a full-fledged personnel program operates in the majority of cases.

The 31 personnel functions are classified for each of the 4 company size groups by functions usually performed, occasionally performed, and seldom performed. Only 3 fall in the class of being seldom performed by companies in the largest size category, whereas 21 are seldom performed by plants with fewer than 25 employees.

Comparisons are made throughout the book between union and nonunion companies. The conclusion is reached that unionization has only a limited effect upon the personnel functions of small manufacturing companies. However, "certain types of personnel functions are related to the union status of the company. Personnel activities which tend to reduce the control exercised by management are generally more prevalent in union companies than in nonunion companies." Union companies tend to stress financial services and personnel research less than do nonunion. But, on the whole, company size has more effect on personnel practices than does union status.

The information on personnel practices prevailing among small plants is a new contribution to the field. It should enable the small operator to compare his program with developments among firms of similar size and aid him in arriving at a realistic evaluation. The book concludes with some general recommendations for small plants.

There is a paucity of published information on the personnel problems of small business, and Mr. Baker's practical approach is a real contribution.

—WENDELL O. METCALF
Small Business Administration

Absenteeism

Absenteeism—A Report of the Discussions at the Seminar and Workshops, Highland Park, Ill., November 22–23, 1954 . . . Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1955. 87 pp., forms. $3.50.

A "Human Relations" Approach to Sickness Absenteeism and Other Employee Problems. By Leo Wade, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health, Chicago, December 1955, pp. 592–608, charts. $1.)

Report on experience over a 2-year period of a large oil company with 28,000 employees. Includes information on extent of absenteeism, by sex and age groups and types of diseases, and suggests methods of correcting abuses of the "sickness absenteeism privilege."

Industrial Absence: Differences in General Susceptibility to Illness in Homogeneous Groups of Adult Men and Women. By Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., M.D., and Norman Plummer, M.D. [New York], New York Telephone Co., [1955?]. 54 pp., bibliography, charts.

Paper presented before American Public Health Association, Epidemiology Section, October 12, 1954.

Child and Youth Employment

Child Labor vs. Work Experience: Annual Report of National Child Labor Committee, for Year Ending September 30, 1955. By Gertrude Folks Zimand. New York, 1955. 18 pp. (Publication 419.) Free.

Employment Certificates Help You Help Youth. By Miriam Fuhrman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1955. 23 pp., illus. (Bull. 183.) Free.

Education and Training

Education for the Professions. Edited by Lloyd E. Blauch. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1955. 317 pp., bibliographies. $1.75, paper, $2.75, cloth, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Education in a Changing Democratic Society. Selected Papers, 1939–1955, by Lynn A. Emerson. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. 94 pp. (Bull. 33.) 50 cents (free to New York State residents).

Asian Trade Union College: The Story of an International Experiment in Free Trade Union Education, November 5, 1952–October 16, 1954. New Alipore, Calcutta, ICFTU Asian Trade Union College, 1955. 54 pp., illus.

Describes the objectives, methods of operation, and problems of the college, which was organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and of the Workers' Education Center set up by the college.

Employment and Unemployment

Rural Manpower in Eastern Kentucky: A Study of Underemployment Among Rural Workers in Economic Area 8. By Robert E. Galloway. Lexington, University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1955. 32 pp., charts, map. (Bull. 627.)

Arbejdsløsheden, 1954. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1955. 62 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4. Række, 160. Bind, 4. Hæfte.) 2 kr.

Report on unemployment in Denmark in 1954. Includes an English translation of the table of contents and English equivalents of titles and other text items in the statistical tables.

Le Chomâge en France lors du Recensement de Mai 1954. (*In* Études et Conjoncture, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, October 1955, pp. 847–857, map.)

Presents data on unemployed workers in France from the 1954 general population census, giving information on previous work experience, trade, and duration of unemployment not available in regularly published statistics.

Industrial Hygiene

The Environmental Problem in the Chemical Industries. By Kingsley Kay. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, November 1955, pp. 385–405. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Reviews hygiene and safety aspects of the problem and suggests methods for improving working conditions.

The Halogenated Aliphatic, Olefinic, Cyclic, Aromatic, and Aliphatic-Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Including the Halogenated Insecticides, Their Toxicity and Potential Dangers. By W. F. von Oettingen, M.D. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1955. 430 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Publication 414.) $2.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Deafness—Medical, Medicolegal, and Compensation Aspects and Constructive Approach to Problems. By Abraham I. Goldner, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Health, Chicago, December 1955, pp. 643–656, bibliography, charts. $1.)

Transactions of the 17th Annual Meeting of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Buffalo, N. Y., April 23–26, 1955. [Cincinnati, Charles D. Yaffe, Secretary-Treasurer, ACGIH, 1014 Broadway], 1955. 140 pp.

Industrial Relations

Frontiers in Labor-Management Relations. New York, American Management Association, 1955. 47 pp. (Personnel Series, 164.) $1.75 ($1 to AMA members).

Four papers presented at fall personnel conference of AMA, New York, September 1955. Five other conference papers are reproduced in a separate pamphlet (Personnel Series, 165) under the title of *Building an Effective Workforce—New Concepts and Values in Industrial Human Relations.*

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual National Forum on Trucking Industrial Relations, Chicago, Ill., June 20–22, 1955. Washington, American Trucking Associations, Inc., Industrial Relations Department, 1955. 288 pp. $10.

The papers presented deal with various aspects of health, welfare, and pension plans.

Les Conflits Collectifs du Travail et Leur Règlement dans le Monde Contemporain (Grèves, Procédures de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage). By P. Grunebaum-Ballin and Renée Petit. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1954. 324 pp. (Université de Paris, Institut de Droit Comparé, Travaux et Recherches, IX.)

Summarizes, for each of over 60 countries, the legislation and practices relating to labor disputes and their settlement.

How Industrial Disputes Are Settled in Britain. (*In* Labor and Industry in Britain, British Information Services, New York, etc., September 1955, pp. 113–118. Free.)

Labor Organization

Structure and Membership of the Labor Movement. By William Paschell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 14 pp., charts. (Reprint 2175; from Monthly Labor Review, November 1955.) Free.

Summary of text portion of *Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955* (BLS Bull. 1185—45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington).

Labor's Role in Community Affairs—A Handbook for Union Committees. By Alice H. Cook. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. 56 pp. (Bull. 32.) Single copies free.

Foreign Trade Unions—A Bibliographic Review. By Deborah W. Meier. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, November 1955. 174 pp. (Significant Sources, 4.)

Forty-fourth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, 1955 Edition. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1955. 124 pp., charts.

The first part of the report gives a brief description of the present structure of labor organization in Canada together with membership data. The second part consists of a directory of labor organizations with their officers and publications.

Report of Proceedings of 70th Annual Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Windsor, Ontario, May 30–June 4, 1955. [Ottawa], Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1955. 485 pp.

Manpower

Improving the Work Skills of the Nation: Proceedings of a Conference on Skilled Manpower, April 27–May 1, 1955, Columbia University. New York, Columbia University Press, 1955. 203 pp. $2.25, paper; $3.50, cloth.

The purpose of this conference, held under the auspices of the National Manpower Council, was to explore the ways in which secondary education, industry, and the community could contribute more effectively to the development of the Nation's resources of skilled manpower. The discussion was focused on some of the key issues raised in the Council's previous publication, *A Policy for Skilled Manpower.*

The Skilled Work Force of the United States. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1955. 29 pp., charts, map. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Personnel Management and Practices

Elements of Position Classification in Local Government. By Kenneth Byers, M. Robert Montilla, Elmer V. Williams. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly, 1955. 49 pp., forms. (Personnel Report 554.) $2 ($1.50 to CSA members).

The Work of Civil Service Commissions. By Winston W. Crouch and Judith Norvell Jamison. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly, 1955. 46 pp., bibliography. (Personnel Report 553.) $2 ($1.50 to CSA members).

One chapter deals with techniques of public personnel administration and another with the civil service commission's role in personnel administration.

Proceedings of an Informational Conference on Employee Attitude Surveys, Chicago, May 25, 1955. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, 1955. 36 pp., charts. (Occasional Papers in Management, Organization, Industrial Relations, 7.)

Prices

Automobile Prices in the Consumer Price Index. By Louise J. Mack. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 5 pp. (Reprint 2179; from Monthly Labor Review, November 1955.) Free.

Soviet Price Reductions for Consumer Goods, 1948–54. By Colin D. Campbell and Rosemary G. Campbell. (*In* American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., September 1955, pp. 609–625. $1.50.)

Discusses the economic and political motivations and implications of Soviet retail price reductions, 1948–54, and lists the announced percentage reductions in the prices of consumer goods during that period.

Social Security (General)

Social Welfare in the United States, 1934–54. By Ida C. Merriam. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1955, pp. 3–14, 31, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Summarizes the development and present scope of social welfare programs in the United States.

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, [Great Britain], for the Year 1954. London, 1955. 110 pp., charts. (Cmd. 9495.) 4s., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

National Insurance Law [of Israel], 1953. (*In* Business Diary Magazine, Tel Aviv, September 15, 1955, pp. 164–170; October 26, 1955, p. 201.)

The law provides for old-age and survivors insurance, compensation for work injuries and occupational diseases, and maternity insurance.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits

Proceedings of the Management Conference on Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (So-called G. A. W.), [Boston], September 19, 1955. [Boston], Associated Industries of Massachusetts; [New York], National Association of Manufacturers; 1955. 32 pp. $1.

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1955. 4 pp. (Selected References, 66.) 20 cents.

Wages and Salaries

Earnings in the Manufacture of Batteries, November 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 3 pp. Free.

Presents results of a study made for the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in connection with their functions under the Public Contracts Act.

Teaching Salaries Then and Now—A 50-Year Comparison With Other Occupations and Industries. By Beardsley Ruml and Sidney G. Tickton. New York, Fund for

the Advancement of Education, 1955. 93 pp., chart. (Bull. 1.)

1955 Salaries in Washington Cities. By Bert Balmer. Seattle, Association of Washington Cities, 1955. 47 pp. (Information Bull. 172.)

On Wage Level in the USSR. By Solomon M. Schwarz. (*In* American Slavic and East European Review, New York, December 1955, pp. 465–480. $1.25.)

Workmen's Compensation

Some Monetary Aspects of Workmen's Compensation [in 39 Jurisdictions]. Chicago, American Medical Association, Council on Industrial Health, 1955. 96 pp., bibliography.

Workmen's Compensation in Illinois. By Arnold R. Weber. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1955. 56 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 25.) 50 cents.

Workmen's Compensation Law, [New York State], and Rules and Regulations Promulgated Thereunder. Albany, etc., New York State Workmen's Compensation Board, 1955. 414 pp.

Workmen's Compensation, [New York State]—What Is It? What Does It Cost? Who Pays It? By Gordon I. Bowen. (*In* Long Island Business, Hofstra College, Bureau of Business Research, Hempstead, N. Y., October 1955, pp. 6–11; November 1955, pp. 14–18, charts. 25 cents each.)

Miscellaneous

Historical and Descriptive Supplement to Economic Indicators, 1955. Washington, U. S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 1955. 70 pp.

This revision of the first (December 1953) supplement to the committee's monthly publication, *Economic Indicators*, gives data for 1954 and earlier years on employment, earnings and hours, income, prices, production, new construction, and other indicators.

A National Rural Policy for All the People of the United States. By Leonard Hastings Schoff. New York, Columbia University, Teachers College, 1955. 57 pp. 75 cents.

Paper presented before Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life. One of the major subjects considered was the implications of full employment for an expanding population.

Occupations of Federal White-Collar Workers Showing [Number], Sex, Grades, and Average Salaries of Employees on August 31, 1954. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1955. 53 pp. (Pamphlet 56.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Selected List of Books and Periodicals in the Field of Personnel Administration and Labor-Management Relations. [Ann Arbor], University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, October 1955. 14 pp.

Profit Sharing for Small Business. By J. J. Jehring. Evanston, Ill., Profit Sharing Research Foundation, 1955. 53 pp. $1.

The Economic Transformation of Bolivia. By Carter Goodrich. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. 38 pp. (Bull. 34.) 25 cents (free to New York State residents).

Includes labor aspects of economic and political developments.

Jobs and Workers in India. By Oscar A. Ornati. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. xix, 215 pp., bibliography. (International Industrial and Labor Relations Reports, 3.) $3, paper; $4, cloth.

The author believes this to be the first comprehensive study of Indian labor and industrial relations problems published in the English language. It synthesizes and analyzes material already published in a wide variety of domestic and foreign sources, but went to press before the results of the 1950 census of India were available.

Federation of Malaya Annual Report, 1954. Kuala Lumpur, Government Press, 1955. 460 pp., bibliography, charts, map, illus. (Also available from H. M. Stationery Office, London, 10s. 6d.)

Includes information on employment, wages and hours, labor organizations, cooperative movement, and social welfare.

Labor Conditions in the Soviet Union (Selected Studies). By Edmund Nash. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 53 pp., charts. Free.

Collection of nine previously published articles revised to reflect current conditions. They deal with Soviet emphasis on nonconsumer-goods production, training of industrial workers, women workers, nature of trade unions and collective agreements, settlement of labor disputes, hours of labor and holidays, criminal penalties for violations of labor discipline, and purchasing power of workers

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

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[1] Beginning with the June 1955 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, C–4, and C–5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

371925—56——7

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1955												1954 [2]
	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550	66,700	66,811
Civilian labor force	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654	63,321	63,497	63,526
Unemployment	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176	3,383	3,347	2,838
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433	996	958	984	1,138	1,329	1,164
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	604	541	471	390	528	609	464	453	538	795	893	581	726
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	203	152	130	172	189	116	135	161	355	356	377	263	241
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	223	195	238	242	195	280	337	470	664	615	524	415	331
Unemployed over 26 weeks	275	228	213	216	265	306	311	409	447	447	450	459	376
Employment	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938	60,150	60,688
Nonagricultural	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854	54,853	55,363
Worked 35 hours or more	47,798	41,807	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248	44,741	44,074	45,958
Worked 15–34 hours	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935	6,606	5,891
Worked 1–14 hours	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,243	2,265	2,170	2,079
With a job but not at work [4]	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914	2,004	1,435
Agricultural	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084	5,297	5,325
Worked 35 hours or more	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519	3,551	3,788
Worked 15–34 hours	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976	1,004	1,167	977
Worked 1–14 hours	447	356	297	309	328	330	334	263	257	249	292	305	302
With a job but not at work [4]	183	173	124	129	290	244	132	153	186	194	269	274	259
Males													
Total labor force	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,590	47,226	46,922	47,044	47,005
Civilian labor force	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731	43,879	43,759
Unemployment	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431	2,395	1,996
Employment	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795	41,301	41,485	41,762
Nonagricultural	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,680	36,732	36,954
Worked 35 hours or more	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946	31,481	31,041	32,071
Worked 15–34 hours	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766	3,036	3,454	2,972
Worked 1–14 hours	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972	972	900
With a job but not at work [4]	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,165	1,079	1,190	1,265	1,011
Agricultural	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023	4,621	4,753	4,808
Worked 35 hours or more	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,005	3,338	3,378	3,600
Worked 15–34 hours	897	799	765	681	704	726	845	810	862	620	757	864	711
Worked 1–14 hours	337	251	205	195	228	228	222	185	201	212	269	266	256
With a job but not at work [4]	176	159	110	118	244	209	115	135	172	186	256	245	241
Females													
Total labor force	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614	19,628	19,655	19,806
Civilian labor force	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,590	19,617	19,767
Unemployment	854	977	877	948	850	868	926	865	869	893	952	952	841
Employment	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,284	18,683	18,638	18,666	18,925
Nonagricultural	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174	18,122	18,409
Worked 35 hours or more	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302	13,263	13,034	13,887
Worked 15–34 hours	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898	3,151	2,919
Worked 1–14 hours	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259	1,293	1,198	1,178
With a job but not at work [4]	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	720	739	424
Agricultural	884	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669	464	544	517
Worked 35 hours or more	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714	837	683	280	269	181	173	188
Worked 15–34 hours	451	557	782	661	643	779	734	563	579	356	247	303	266
Worked 1–14 hours	110	105	92	115	100	102	112	78	55	37	22	39	46
With a job but not at work [4]	6	15	14	11	46	34	17	18	14	8	14	29	17

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Annual Report on the Labor Force: 1954."

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Total employees	51,169	50,640	50,471	50,322	49,838	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,463	48,285	49,681
Mining	753	754	751	758	754	749	760	742	739	739	737	741	747	770	852
Metal	100.7	100.5	99.8	100.1	93.0	90.0	98.6	97.1	96.5	94.8	94.3	94.1	92.5	98.1	106.0
Iron		35.2	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.8	35.2	40.1
Copper		29.9	29.4	29.2	20.6	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	27.4	28.6
Lead and zinc		15.2	15.1	15.1	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.2	17.8
Anthracite		35.5	34.6	33.9	35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	38.3	39.8	42.6	43.3	41.1	54.0
Bituminous-coal	211.4	211.0	209.4	208.8	207.6	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.9	210.5	211.7	226.7	288.9
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		300.2	299.4	305.1	309.4	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	295.6	293.2	293.6	295.6	298.8	297.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	103.7	106.8	108.0	109.9	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	99.8	100.1	104.0	104.7	105.9
Contract construction	2,396	2,569	2,685	2,748	2,746	2,701	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,255	2,169	2,237	2,426	2,527	2,622
Nonbuilding construction		516	565	584	576	567	548	513	464	411	389	398	451	506	513
Highway and street		235.1	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	161.9	147.4	152.6	186.0	217.4	214.9
Other nonbuilding construction		280.8	298.8	304.0	298.2	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	249.0	241.2	244.9	265.2	288.2	297.8
Building construction		2,053	2,120	2,164	2,170	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	1,975	2,021	2,109
General contractors		800.8	829.2	851.4	868.2	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	723.9	694.6	733.3	801.9	848.8	934.0
Special-trade contractors		1,252.3	1,291.0	1,312.3	1,301.6	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,085.6	1,106.1	1,173.4	1,172.7	1,175.1
Plumbing and heating		284.6	295.3	300.0	297.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.5	266.3	264.7	270.6	283.1	283.4	288.9
Painting and decorating		150.8	157.3	161.1	164.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	129.2	121.7	121.6	135.5	141.4	148.1
Electrical work		151.2	152.9	152.3	150.4	150.1	148.5	145.6	143.8	143.6	144.6	148.5	153.7	156.5	159.7
Other special-trade contractors		665.7	685.5	698.9	689.8	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	554.6	565.4	601.1	591.5	578.4
Manufacturing	16,984	17,075	16,999	16,915	16,807	16,475	16,577	16,334	16,255	16,201	16,060	15,925	16,050	15,989	17,238
Durable goods [2]	9,883	9,895	9,762	9,645	9,578	9,511	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,220	9,113	9,144	9,120	10,105
Nondurable goods [2]	7,101	7,180	7,237	7,270	7,229	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	6,906	6,870	7,133
Ordnance and accessories	126.0	126.1	127.0	130.5	131.5	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	137.2	139.9	141.2	160.8	234.3
Food and kindred products	1,493.0	1,508.8	1,636.7	1,693.9	1,705.2	1,603.0	1,530.4	1,469.8	1,440.4	1,418.5	1,409.7	1,430.2	1,490.2	1,530.2	1,587.9
Meat products		339.1	335.7	334.6	330.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	316.0	317.8	318.1	324.9	333.4	321.8	321.5
Dairy products		114.9	119.0	125.5	131.2	132.9	130.6	123.6	117.8	113.8	112.4	111.0	112.6	118.5	118.2
Canning and preserving		231.7	293.2	358.5	361.0	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	154.4	164.0	180.6	224.2	238.2
Grain-mill products		117.9	120.0	119.1	122.5	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	117.8	117.7	118.2	119.1	121.3	119.9
Bakery products		290.8	290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	279.7	280.0	278.6	283.3	283.7	285.9
Sugar		48.8	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.8	43.6	33.9	34.2
Confectionery and related products		89.0	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	77.7	78.1	81.5	85.2	80.9	84.6
Beverages		202.3	209.4	213.6	222.6	224.3	212.9	207.2	200.3	194.1	189.6	191.8	200.7	208.7	214.9
Miscellaneous food products		134.3	136.4	137.8	140.8	141.0	139.8	136.5	134.7	132.8	131.8	130.4	131.7	137.2	140.6
Tobacco manufactures	100.5	109.2	121.6	122.2	113.3	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	91.0	97.1	99.5	109.4	102.4	103.6
Cigarettes		34.0	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.4	32.9	32.1	31.4
Cigars		39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.4	35.5	40.3	39.9	40.6
Tobacco and snuff		7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		28.4	41.2	41.9	34.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	18.1	24.1	28.5	22.7	23.7
Textile-mill products	1,091.1	1,090.7	1,084.2	1,081.2	1,078.7	1,045.6	1,066.9	1,057.7	1,075.1	1,078.3	1,078.2	1,068.8	1,076.0	1,069.4	1,185.8
Scouring and combing plants		6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7
Yarn and thread mills		129.9	129.7	130.6	131.3	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	131.4	131.1	130.0	129.2	127.6	145.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		468.9	466.5	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	473.1	474.3	472.0	470.9	472.1	530.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares		32.3	32.0	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.2	31.8
Knitting mills		232.0	231.0	228.1	226.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	218.1	216.9	212.9	221.1	218.0	238.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles		90.4	88.9	88.7	88.4	86.1	88.4	87.7	88.3	89.6	90.3	89.9	90.2	87.9	93.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		51.0	50.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	49.3	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.8	50.3	50.1	51.4	57.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		12.5	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.1	13.2	16.3
Miscellaneous textile goods		67.5	67.0	66.2	64.5	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.9	62.6	67.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,268.7	1,270.6	1,255.3	1,246.3	1,230.1	1,152.1	1,188.2	1,168.3	1,185.9	1,240.3	1,230.5	1,199.3	1,202.7	1,172.5	1,231.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats		123.3	122.9	123.9	122.5	110.4	119.6	116.5	116.6	122.4	121.9	120.1	119.7	121.3	132.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		331.0	329.3	327.5	324.1	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	314.3	309.2	300.1	300.3	295.3	311.1
Women's outerwear		378.5	366.2	366.5	365.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	385.2	385.0	376.4	374.1	355.3	363.5
Women's, children's undergarments		124.3	124.0	120.7	116.8	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.3	116.5	112.9	114.6	112.1	115.9
Millinery		18.7	21.8	22.4	21.7	18.5	15.5	16.0	19.7	27.4	27.0	23.7	21.2	20.9	21.3
Children's outerwear		72.2	72.2	72.1	72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	73.0	74.1	71.1	69.5	70.1	71.1
Fur goods		12.3	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	8.7	8.6	10.3	12.3	11.3	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		67.1	67.1	66.2	64.9	56.8	63.6	61.0	61.2	62.1	61.7	59.8	63.1	60.8	64.1
Other fabricated textile products		143.2	140.2	135.7	130.9	126.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	129.4	127.5	124.9	127.9	125.4	130.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	744.6	768.9	785.2	795.5	799.8	788.1	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.9	705.8	697.3	727.5	705.8	767.6
Logging camps and contractors	.....	113.6	117.9	122.5	123.6	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.0	96.6	89.6	96.9
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	403.4	410.7	416.7	421.5	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	389.0	378.7	415.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	138.1	143.4	144.3	144.6	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	132.8	126.0	130.8
Wooden containers	.....	53.5	53.5	52.9	51.4	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.9	55.8	64.4
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	60.3	59.7	59.1	58.7	56.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	55.2	55.6	59.5
Furniture and fixtures	378.7	379.5	379.5	376.1	369.2	353.2	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	351.9	345.2	374.6
Household furniture	.....	268.5	268.1	265.2	259.8	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	252.5	250.8	247.2	251.2	243.7	267.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	.....	44.6	44.6	44.1	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.8	42.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	.....	37.3	37.8	38.0	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	33.8	35.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	.....	29.1	29.0	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.9	29.2
Paper and allied products	564.6	564.5	563.1	560.2	556.7	548.8	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	536.3	530.6	530.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	275.5	273.8	273.4	274.0	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	264.7	261.9	258.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	158.0	158.7	156.9	153.4	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.5	144.3	147.7	145.1	148.2
Other paper and allied products	.....	131.0	130.6	129.9	129.3	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	123.7	123.9	123.6	123.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	828.0	833.2	828.0	820.7	810.5	807.7	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	808.8	800.1	791.9
Newspapers	.....	302.6	301.4	300.5	297.5	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	292.3	291.8	295.5	292.3	289.1
Periodicals	.....	65.4	64.2	62.8	61.4	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.0	62.6	62.3
Books	.....	49.1	49.3	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	47.6	47.5	48.2	48.8	49.9
Commercial printing	.....	219.4	217.6	215.3	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	211.3	208.0	205.1
Lithographing	.....	62.9	62.4	61.5	60.3	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.6	60.0	57.7
Greeting cards	.....	21.3	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.2	18.8	19.8
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	45.6	45.6	45.0	43.7	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.9	44.1
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.5	66.7	64.1
Chemicals and allied products	826.9	828.5	825.7	821.7	811.5	808.9	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	793.7	791.0	807.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	111.5	110.2	109.5	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.6	105.0	104.5	101.2	94.1
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	314.5	312.4	314.2	313.9	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	298.7	299.1	317.2
Drugs and medicines	.....	92.2	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	92.7	92.4	92.0	91.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	50.9	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4	49.9	50.5	51.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	71.6	71.8	72.2	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.4	74.2
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
Fertilizers	.....	34.2	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	38.2	35.9	34.8	36.8	37.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	47.4	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	40.9	41.4	42.5	44.5	42.4	43.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	98.2	98.3	97.5	96.5	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.4	91.0	90.6
Products of petroleum and coal	248.1	250.9	251.8	254.3	256.2	258.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	249.5	253.0	260.4
Petroleum refining	.....	200.4	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	201.6	201.2	203.6	206.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	50.5	51.4	52.2	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	49.5	54.1
Rubber products	291.3	289.7	285.1	281.7	274.6	273.9	276.3	273.4	268.5	269.3	267.3	265.9	264.5	250.2	278.0
Tires and inner tubes	.....	120.9	119.9	119.3	117.9	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.9	112.4	106.0	119.5
Rubber footwear	.....	30.8	29.8	28.9	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.6	26.0	29.3
Other rubber products	.....	138.0	135.4	133.5	129.8	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.4	125.6	124.5	118.2	129.2
Leather and leather products	389.1	374.3	385.1	387.4	392.5	382.6	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	374.5	370.1	386.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	43.9	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	43.4	47.1
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.0	17.0
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	236.1	246.5	249.6	254.2	250.0	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	245.8	243.4	249.9
Luggage	.....	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	16.2	17.5
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	33.3	34.0	33.5	33.2	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	31.9	30.2	31.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	16.3	16.2	18.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	554.7	565.9	567.0	566.8	560.9	547.8	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	520.3	514.2	543.2
Flat glass	.....	33.3	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.2	29.3	31.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	95.1	96.0	96.8	93.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	87.8	89.7	97.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	19.0	17.9	17.7	17.2	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.1	18.2
Cement, hydraulic	.....	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	41.7	41.8
Structural clay products	.....	84.3	84.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.1	76.1	76.1
Pottery and related products	.....	55.7	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.0	51.9	55.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	115.3	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	104.6	103.6	105.1
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	19.7	18.7
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	98.2	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	86.6	87.0	86.0	95.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,366.3	1,359.4	1,342.9	1,341.1	1,318.8	1,302.7	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,224.9	1,202.5	1,191.7	1,185.0	1,332.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	657.8	653.9	661.9	657.4	652.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	594.1	581.5	577.2	581.0	653.3
Iron and steel foundries	.....	255.9	252.9	248.8	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	229.1	221.5	216.2	212.0	213.0	247.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	68.6	68.5	68.2	64.5	66.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.2	65.0	64.6	62.9	61.0
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	13.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	115.9	112.4	110.8	107.9	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	109.2	108.3	107.1	106.0	102.1	112.9
Nonferrous foundries	.....	90.7	88.2	86.5	83.3	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	81.1	77.6	92.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	157.3	153.9	151.8	148.7	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	138.5	136.0	152.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,124.7	1,128.0	1,119.1	1,110.0	1,092.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,051.5	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,045.2	1,139.3
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	56.6	61.4	63.1	64.6	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.6	58.5	55.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	.....	154.9	151.2	147.6	145.1	145.1	149.4	150.6	150.3	150.2	148.3	145.8	145.9	143.5	160.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	137.0	139.1	139.1	134.3	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	127.6	124.7	136.4
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	268.6	274.8	273.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	227.9	221.6	217.4	213.9	212.8	220.6	222.8	222.3	220.7	215.6	213.4	212.9	212.0	254.2
Lighting fixtures	.....	50.8	49.1	47.6	46.2	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.7	46.2	46.4	43.9	50.0
Fabricated wire products	.....	67.2	66.3	63.9	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	62.6	58.4	65.7
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	144.9	142.9	141.3	137.6	137.2	137.7	136.8	136.0	135.3	132.8	132.2	131.7	129.5	144.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,646.8	1,629.4	1,611.8	1,563.8	1,572.2	1,573.5	1,593.6	1,580.5	1,568.0	1,544.7	1,523.4	1,506.0	1,502.1	1,551.1	1,707.9
Engines and turbines	.....	80.7	85.1	80.1	80.2	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.3	76.0	88.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	163.3	160.2	130.4	156.8	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	145.3	145.7	167.9
Construction and mining machinery	.....	138.2	136.7	134.9	133.3	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	119.3	123.7	133.9
Metalworking machinery	.....	268.5	259.8	262.5	259.7	268.0	25[9]	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.9	251.5	270.8	306.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	184.6	183.6	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	173.2	173.2	178.5	189.3
General industrial machinery	.....	242.7	240.4	240.4	234.3	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	224.7	224.2	224.0	225.3	232.9	245.5
Office and store machines and devices	.....	109.7	108.1	106.9	105.1	106.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.0	105.0	104.2	105.1	104.7	109.3
Service-industry and household machines	.....	173.7	174.9	167.4	169.1	175.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	180.2	173.4	168.5	169.0	178.6	202.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	268.0	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	244.5	241.0	238.8	238.1	240.4	264.8
Electrical machinery	1,173.7	1,171.2	1,193.5	1,163.3	1,126.4	1,108.2	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,098.3	1,096.3	1,093.2	1,103.2	1,088.6	1,219.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	357.7	380.6	375.9	365.0	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	367.8	365.9	364.8	365.3	367.8	402.8
Electrical appliances	.....	73.5	74.3	70.6	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	64.9	64.6	70.8
Insulated wire and cable	.....	27.8	27.7	26.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	24.1	31.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	82.5	79.5	78.3	75.1	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	73.9	70.8	81.6
Electric lamps	.....	23.0	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.9	25.4	27.6
Communication equipment	.....	555.4	553.7	536.6	518.1	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.1	495.0	504.1	490.1	556.0
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	51.3	51.1	48.9	48.7	47.3	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	44.6	45.8	49.5
Transportation equipment	1,960.8	1,948.7	1,819.1	1,791.2	1,815.3	1,854.9	1,876.5	1,880.6	1,883.7	1,868.5	1,844.5	1,815.7	1,788.6	1,744.9	1,952.6
Automobiles	.....	995.7	874.7	851.1	883.8	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	883.6	854.8	780.6	928.9
Aircraft and parts	.....	765.1	754.3	749.3	741.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	752.0	753.2	752.6	753.5	768.1	779.1
Aircraft	.....	493.4	488.3	485.5	482.1	481.9	476.3	476.8	478.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	470.9	473.4	472.4
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	148.3	144.5	143.2	140.5	140.7	142.1	143.1	146.6	148.8	148.6	149.0	150.0	158.9	174.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.3	15.9	17.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	109.5	107.9	107.1	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	113.5	116.5	117.3	119.9	114.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	.....	116.6	118.6	120.1	122.1	125.0	130.1	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	120.8	129.3	153.6
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	94.0	97.0	98.9	100.4	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	100.4	108.4	131.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	22.6	21.6	21.2	21.7	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	20.4	20.9	22.4
Railroad equipment	.....	60.5	60.6	60.0	57.6	56.7	55.8	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	51.2	57.4	79.7
Other transportation equipment	.....	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.3	8.3	9.3	11.3
Instruments and related products	322.2	323.0	320.5	318.3	315.5	314.8	315.1	308.0	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	309.6	315.7	334.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	50.7	51.9	51.2	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.4	51.7	55.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	89.2	87.8	86.9	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	83.6	82.0	82.1
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.7	14.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	41.5	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	40.1	43.3
Ophthalmic goods	.....	25.6	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	24.0	26.9
Photographic apparatus	.....	67.5	66.3	67.1	67.8	68.0	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.7	67.0	67.9
Watches and clocks	.....	35.7	35.3	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.4	34.2	37.3	44.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	484.1	494.6	496.7	488.4	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	457.4	463.3	498.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.3	54.9	53.7	53.6
Musical instruments and parts	.....	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	16.8	17.4
Toys and sporting goods	.....	95.6	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	75.9	70.6	74.5	82.8	94.3
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	.....	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.6	29.5	29.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	67.2	68.8	67.6	66.5	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.2	63.6	67.0
Fabricated plastics products	.....	82.6	81.7	79.2	76.1	73.5	76.8	76.2	75.3	75.1	73.1	71.8	72.9	71.2	77.2
Other manufacturing industries	.....	145.8	146.5	144.7	141.6	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	142.7	145.7	159.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Transportation and public utilities	4,141	4,145	4,127	4,152	4,137	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	3,996	4,008	4,221
Transportation	2,777	2,784	2,786	2,793	2,769	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,683	2,688	2,809
Interstate railroads	-------	1,225.2	1,236.2	1,242.0	1,245.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	1,196.2	1,158.6	1,156.8	1,152.3	1,152.9	1,186.8	1,215.4	1,376.9
Class I railroads	-------	1,077.0	1,087.2	1,092.1	1,096.1	1,090.8	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,008.7	1,009.4	1,029.2	1,064.6	1,206.5
Local railways and bus lines	-------	114.6	115.2	116.2	113.2	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	120.5	121.1	121.7	122.6	126.9	129.1
Trucking and warehousing	-------	808.5	800.4	791.4	772.8	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	743.9	732.3	724.3	748.0	719.7	731.4
Other transportation and services	-------	635.3	634.2	643.2	637.2	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	626.3	618.8	617.7	625.9	626.3	661.3
Bus lines, except local	-------	44.0	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.3	44.0	44.1	45.8	51.4
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	118.9	117.8	117.2	116.7	116.2	114.7	112.7	110.1	108.4	107.2	106.1	105.5	105.2	104.9
Communication	779	778	758	770	773	770	758	716	709	741	737	735	736	741	747
Telephone	-------	735.5	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	666.9	699.7	696.1	693.4	694.2	698.8	702.2
Telegraph	-------	41.5	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	40.8	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	43.7
Other public utilities	585	583	583	589	595	594	588	580	577	577	575	575	577	579	576
Gas and electric utilities	-------	560.2	560.7	566.2	571.7	570.8	564.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	553.3	553.1	554.7	556.3	552.4
Electric light and power utilities	-------	249.6	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	248.3	247.6	247.2	247.4	249.0	248.2
Gas utilities	-------	142.4	142.1	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	138.6	138.2	138.5	139.2	139.1	133.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-------	168.2	168.7	170.0	171.7	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.5	167.4	168.1	168.2	171.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-------	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	23.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11,674	11,116	10,909	10,824	10,638	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,408	10,309	10,419	11,354	10,498	10,527
Wholesale trade	2,942	2,939	2,909	2,879	2,863	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,860	2,796	2,784
Retail trade	8,732	8,177	8,000	7,945	7,775	7,775	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,503	7,602	8,494	7,702	7,744
General merchandise stores	1,941.6	1,569.9	1,443.6	1,394.7	1,315.0	1,313.4	1,348.7	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,304.8	1,209.2	1,326.6	1,903.0	1,395.8	1,444.5
Food and liquor stores	1,571.1	1,550.2	1,527.2	1,515.7	1,499.0	1,505.7	1,502.7	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,471.4	1,467.4	1,462.3	1,493.6	1,446.2	1,395.3
Automotive and accessories dealers	799.8	789.2	784.9	785.3	788.3	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	755.4	749.4	749.3	767.1	764.6	798.8
Apparel and accessories stores	722.8	626.6	604.2	592.0	540.8	552.8	596.1	593.5	612.3	578.3	555.3	579.0	723.2	592.4	598.6
Other retail trade	3,696.3	3,641.3	3,639.7	3,657.4	3,631.4	3,618.4	3,592.8	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,485.2	3,461.6	3,485.1	3,607.4	3,502.8	3,506.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,225	2,216	2,216	2,223	2,241	2,237	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,124	2,136	2,114	2,038
Banks and trust companies	-------	560.4	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	538.2	535.7	531.8	532.6	529.3	513.5
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	79.6	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	74.2	72.4	70.8	67.3	65.7
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	800.2	798.2	798.0	802.7	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	781.5	778.3	776.2	777.5	770.6	739.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	776.2	782.1	790.0	796.8	798.7	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	744.1	743.3	754.6	746.4	719.3
Service and miscellaneous	5,653	5,691	5,730	5,791	5,818	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,588	5,629	5,538
Hotels and lodging places	-------	461.2	472.1	509.1	575.4	574.2	513.9	488.3	479.7	462.9	461.5	456.3	462.9	498.0	504.3
Personal services:															
Laundries	-------	332.7	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	325.4	324.0	326.2	327.1	331.4	339.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	155.6	157.4	154.9	151.1	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	154.1	150.3	152.7	155.1	160.7	166.2
Motion pictures	-------	231.9	236.2	240.6	239.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	236.5	228.9	224.4	224.4	225.5	231.5	234.0
Government	7,343	7,074	7,054	6,911	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,835	7,166	6,751	6,645
Federal	2,464	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,188	2,305
State and local [4]	4,879	4,906	4,882	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,696	4,709	4,563	4,340

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

SEE footnote 1, p. 220.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Mining:															
Metal		86.3	85.6	85.8	78.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	78.6	83.9	91.6
Iron		30.7	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.3	30.5	35.4
Copper		25.6	25.1	24.9	15.9	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.5	23.3	24.5
Lead and zinc		13.0	12.8	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.7	15.1
Anthracite		32.0	31.1	30.6	32.2	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	36.2	38.5	39.3	36.7	50.3
Bituminous coal		193.7	192.2	191.7	189.7	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	192.9	207.3	267.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		121.1	122.1	126.0	130.5	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	125.2	130.0	131.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		92.3	93.1	94.3	93.4	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	85.0	85.2	88.8	89.6	91.3
Manufacturing	13,421	13,527	13,446	13,373	13,262	12,951	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	12,645	12,588	13,833
Durable goods [2]	7,841	7,867	7,729	7,623	7,553	7,499	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,218	7,184	8,148
Nondurable goods [2]	5,580	5,660	5,717	5,750	5,709	5,452	5,456	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,427	5,404	5,685
Ordnance and accessories	83.7	83.8	83.9	86.5	87.8	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	96.0	97.4	115.5	179.9
Food and kindred products	1,049.2	1,126.6	1,191.2	1,245.3	1,249.9	1,150.4	1,089.0	1,034.5	1,011.0	991.1	985.3	1,007.0	1,061.9	1,100.4	1,136.2
Meat products		268.3	264.8	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	248.3	248.1	249.6	256.0	264.2	251.9	254.9
Dairy products		74.6	77.8	83.0	88.1	89.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	72.1	78.9	80.4
Canning and preserving		198.5	259.9	325.1	327.1	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.2	134.9	151.3	194.4	207.0
Grain-mill products		84.6	86.9	85.7	88.9	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.3	86.3	88.7	87.8
Bakery products		174.6	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	168.9	168.9	168.0	172.6	173.9	180.1
Sugar		42.7	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	24.5	38.0	28.4	28.6
Confectionery and related products		74.4	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	60.3	63.6	63.7	66.8	70.6	66.6	70.4
Beverages		115.4	119.8	122.2	127.2	128.6	121.8	118.0	113.7	108.6	105.1	106.8	113.7	120.0	126.2
Miscellaneous food products		93.5	95.0	97.1	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	97.7	100.9
Tobacco manufactures	91.6	100.6	113.2	113.5	105.3	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	100.1	93.9	95.1
Cigarettes		30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.6	29.1	28.4
Cigars		37.6	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	33.7	35.4	37.9	38.5
Tobacco and snuff		6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.5	6.7	6.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying		25.9	38.6	39.3	31.7	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	15.5	21.5	25.6	20.2	21.4
Textile-mill products	998.6	998.3	991.4	988.5	985.9	953.5	974.4	955.4	962.6	985.4	984.5	976.6	983.4	975.7	1,090.2
Scouring and combing plants		5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2
Yarn and thread mills		120.5	120.3	120.9	121.6	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	119.8	118.0	135.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		441.8	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.1	446.1	444.3	443.1	443.6	500.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		28.4	28.0	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.1	26.3	28.1
Knitting mills		211.2	210.3	207.5	205.7	193.6	201.7	196.5	196.1	197.0	195.8	192.3	200.1	197.0	215.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles		79.1	77.7	77.5	77.1	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	79.2	77.2	82.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		43.2	43.1	42.7	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.8	48.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		11.0	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.8	14.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		57.4	57.0	56.6	54.9	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	54.4	53.2	58.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,136.7	1,137.7	1,123.1	1,114.6	1,101.0	1,025.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,056.8	1,110.2	1,100.7	1,068.9	1,073.0	1,046.2	1,102.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats		111.7	111.1	111.7	110.6	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	108.0	107.6	108.7	119.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		305.0	303.6	302.3	299.4	284.0	292.2	289.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	275.7	276.9	272.5	288.5
Women's outerwear		336.4	324.4	324.7	324.9	297.0	302.4	296.2	314.0	343.2	343.1	334.5	332.2	315.7	322.7
Women's, children's undergarments		111.9	111.4	108.1	104.4	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	100.3	101.7	99.4	102.9
Millinery		16.3	19.2	19.9	19.4	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.9	18.6	19.4
Children's outerwear		65.0	65.1	65.2	65.5	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	62.7	63.8	64.7
Fur goods		9.6	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.3	8.4	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		60.1	60.5	59.6	58.5	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.4	54.1	57.1
Other fabricated textile products		121.7	118.9	114.4	109.7	105.9	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.5	107.3	105.1	118.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	673.7	699.4	715.7	726.0	730.9	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	661.4	639.3	698.0
Logging camps and contractors		106.1	111.2	115.5	116.8	117.2	116.8	93.7	76.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.0	83.3	90.0
Sawmills and planing mills		374.6	381.4	387.2	392.6	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	360.4	350.1	385.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		115.8	120.5	121.8	122.1	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	112.6	108.5	110.5
Wooden containers		49.4	49.4	48.9	47.3	48.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.7	51.5	59.7
Miscellaneous wood products		53.5	53.2	52.6	52.1	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	48.7	48.9	52.5
Furniture and fixtures	321.4	322.7	322.7	319.8	312.6	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	296.9	290.5	319.9
Household furniture		234.9	234.6	231.9	226.6	215.4	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.9	217.0	214.1	218.4	211.0	233.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		36.2	36.1	35.8	35.2	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.1	32.9	35.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		29.0	29.3	29.5	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		22.6	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	21.0	23.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	463.7	464.5	463.9	461.7	458.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	441.8	439.3	441.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	231.4	229.4	228.8	229.4	226.8	225.8	223.4	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	222.6	221.4	219.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	129.5	130.6	129.2	126.5	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	118.1	121.7	119.5	122.3
Other paper and allied products	.....	103.6	103.9	103.7	102.7	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	99.3	98.3	97.8	97.5	98.8	99.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	534.9	538.7	535.1	530.4	520.3	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	519.4	514.0	512.5
Newspapers	.....	151.6	150.4	150.0	146.7	146.7	148.8	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	147.7	145.3	145.1
Periodicals	.....	27.5	27.0	26.6	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.8	25.8	26.6
Books	.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.7	28.5	29.4	29.4	29.3
Commercial printing	.....	177.9	176.7	175.0	172.8	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	171.6	168.7	167.5
Lithography	.....	47.9	47.5	46.8	45.6	44.5	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	46.1	46.0	44.6
Greeting cards	.....	15.8	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	13.9	14.8
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	36.7	36.9	36.3	35.1	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.8
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.5	51.2	50.1
Chemicals and allied products	556.9	558.3	557.1	552.8	543.1	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	534.2	531.7	552.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	78.8	77.9	77.4	76.2	76.2	77.7	76.6	73.5	72.7	72.1	74.3	73.8	71.8	67.2
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	219.1	217.5	218.4	218.4	218.9	216.8	214.7	213.8	211.9	209.2	207.0	206.3	203.8	222.0
Drugs and medicines	.....	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.6	57.4	56.9	56.8	57.0	58.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	30.9	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.2	31.0	31.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	45.5	45.7	46.0	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	44.3	46.9
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8
Fertilizers	.....	25.4	26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	25.9	28.3	29.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	33.6	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	31.7	30.3	31.6
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	62.8	63.5	62.7	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	58.8	58.8	60.3
Products of petroleum and coal	168.1	170.1	171.7	174.1	176.4	177.2	176.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	171.5	177.1	186.5
Petroleum refining	.....	129.2	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.5	131.6	131.9	132.8	137.3	142.4
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	38.7	39.8	44.1
Rubber products	232.8	231.4	226.4	223.1	216.8	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	206.8	194.7	220.5
Tires and inner tubes	.....	93.5	92.3	91.9	91.0	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	84.5	79.7	92.8
Rubber footwear	.....	25.5	24.4	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.3	20.7	23.7
Other rubber products	.....	112.4	109.7	107.7	104.3	102.4	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	100.0	94.3	104.1
Leather and leather products	347.0	333.4	344.0	346.0	351.3	341.7	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	336.3	334.9	330.6	346.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	39.7	39.2	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.0	39.0	42.4
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	14.5	14.5	14.2	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	15.1
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	211.3	221.6	224.4	229.3	225.0	225.1	218.1	221.6	227.3	227.8	224.9	221.5	219.0	225.8
Luggage	.....	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.6	13.8	15.3
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	29.6	30.4	30.0	29.5	26.6	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.6	27.1	28.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	14.0	13.9	15.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	466.0	477.7	478.3	478.5	472.2	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	436.6	431.0	460.1
Flat glass	.....	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.2	28.9	26.1	28.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	80.9	81.6	82.7	79.7	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	74.7	76.6	84.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	16.4	15.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	13.9	15.8
Cement, hydraulic	.....	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.6	34.9	35.2
Structural clay products	.....	75.5	75.8	76.1	75.8	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	67.7	67.6	70.8
Pottery and related products	.....	49.5	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.1	45.8	49.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	95.1	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	85.8	83.6	83.1	85.4	84.6	88.4
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	17.3	16.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	74.9	74.1	73.4	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.5	67.3	65.9	64.6	64.8	64.2	72.9
Primary metal industries	1,155.7	1,151.7	1,135.2	1,134.3	1,112.2	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,009.2	990.6	1,131.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	563.3	559.3	567.5	564.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	520.3	508.0	497.8	493.0	492.7	559.6
Iron and steel foundries	.....	225.5	222.2	218.9	214.2	210.3	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	184.5	185.0	217.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	55.2	55.2	54.7	51.2	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	52.8	51.4	50.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	93.1	89.7	88.4	85.3	87.7	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.6	86.5	85.7	84.6	81.1	91.7
Nonferrous foundries	.....	76.5	73.8	72.1	68.6	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	68.0	66.6	66.8	62.7	77.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	128.1	125.0	122.8	119.1	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	111.3	108.7	124.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	907.2	910.8	903.9	894.4	877.1	862.9	883.9	876.7	868.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	842.7	837.5	930.4
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	49.1	53.9	55.6	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	47.5	51.3	48.6
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	.....	127.6	124.1	121.0	118.5	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	119.2	116.6	132.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	108.0	110.5	110.5	105.4	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	99.9	97.2	108.9
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	218.2	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	200.9	208.5	211.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	191.4	185.8	181.3	178.4	177.2	184.9	187.8	187.2	186.1	180.7	178.4	178.2	176.3	214.5
Lighting fixtures	.....	41.6	40.1	38.4	37.0	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.7	37.2	37.4	34.9	40.9
Fabricated wire products	.....	55.9	55.2	53.0	51.9	51.8	53.6	53.8	54.2	53.8	52.5	52.3	52.4	48.2	55.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	119.0	117.3	115.3	111.9	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	107.2	104.7	119.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,227.7	1,213.8	1,194.3	1,149.3	1,154.8	1,159.5	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,125.0	1,109.3	1,105.9	1,147.8	1,303.1
Engines and turbines	.....	59.2	61.9	57.2	57.2	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.8	54.2	53.6	53.6	64.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	121.4	118.6	90.3	114.3	122.0	123.2	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.1	106.0	105.8	126.2
Construction and mining machinery	.....	101.2	100.0	98.5	96.7	94.6	94.5	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.5	85.6	85.0	89.4	99.6
Metalworking machinery	.....	206.7	198.3	200.8	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	191.5	208.5	242.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	131.9	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	123.2	127.8	138.9
General industrial machinery	.....	165.3	162.6	162.3	156.2	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	150.4	151.1	158.3	173.1
Office and store machines and devices	.....	84.7	83.3	82.6	80.9	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.3	83.2	82.8	88.5
Service-industry and household machines	.....	131.4	131.5	124.7	126.1	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	127.1	134.5	157.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	212.0	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	183.9	185.2	187.1	211.9
Electrical machinery	874.3	872.3	884.7	854.7	818.2	802.0	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	809.1	794.6	925.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	253.8	268.8	264.0	252.6	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.0	256.4	255.0	256.0	257.1	290.7
Electrical appliances	.....	60.6	61.2	57.4	54.8	52.8	52.3	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	51.9	52.2	59.0
Insulated wire and cable	.....	22.1	22.1	21.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.7	19.4	26.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	68.3	64.9	63.6	60.5	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.5	63.7	62.2	59.7	56.6	67.1
Electric lamps	.....	20.1	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.6	22.1	24.2
Communication equipment	.....	408.2	405.9	389.1	371.3	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	358.1	358.3	366.6	353.1	419.9
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	39.2	38.6	36.6	36.7	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	32.6	34.1	38.1
Transportation equipment	1,509.9	1,502.5	1,378.0	1,356.5	1,379.2	1,419.9	1,447.1	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,426.4	1,399.8	1,374.7	1,334.9	1,542.9
Automobiles	.....	830.9	710.7	689.4	721.6	760.5	782.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	750.1	729.5	701.8	628.4	767.1
Aircraft and parts	.....	518.5	512.1	510.1	501.3	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	523.1	525.1	544.3	568.7
Aircraft	.....	335.5	332.5	332.1	327.3	326.2	323.4	328.0	329.8	328.2	329.6	325.8	325.9	333.8	343.0
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	94.6	92.1	91.4	88.8	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	99.8	100.2	108.8	124.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.3	13.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	79.0	78.4	77.6	76.5	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.8	88.2	90.5	88.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	.....	98.5	100.5	102.6	104.9	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.6	103.7	104.2	112.3	135.1
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	79.0	81.9	84.4	86.2	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.1	84.3	86.6	94.1	115.1
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.7	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.6	18.3	20.0
Railroad equipment	.....	45.6	45.5	45.5	42.8	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	42.3	62.4
Other transportation equipment	.....	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.6	7.6	9.6
Instruments and related products	226.0	226.4	224.6	222.7	219.8	218.6	219.9	211.3	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	217.7	223.3	243.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	29.7	31.2	30.6	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	31.0	34.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	64.0	62.5	61.8	61.4	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	59.1
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.7	11.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.9	31.0
Ophthalmic goods	.....	20.4	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	19.0	21.6
Photographic apparatus	.....	44.4	43.3	43.8	44.6	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.7	47.4
Watches and clocks	.....	29.3	29.0	28.5	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	31.1	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	395.0	405.6	407.3	400.4	388.3	371.7	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	360.0	373.0	379.0	413.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	44.3	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	44.6	43.6	43.8
Musical instruments and parts	.....	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.4	15.1
Toys and sporting goods	.....	81.1	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.2	57.1	61.0	60.2	81.1
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	.....	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.2	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.1	20.9	22.1	22.2	22.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	55.7	56.8	56.2	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.5	55.0	54.6	53.2	56.2
Fabricated plastics products	.....	67.8	66.7	64.4	61.5	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	59.3	58.2	64.6
Other manufacturing industries	.....	118.4	119.5	117.8	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	116.3	118.4	130.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[1] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[1] See footnote 3, table A–2.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1955: May	104.1	150.1
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	June	105.8	152.1
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	July	104.7	151.0
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	August	107.2	154.6
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	September	108.1	158.7
1944: Average	118.1	102.8				October	108.7	161.2
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1954: December	102.2	143.1	November	109.4	164.3
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1955: January	101.2	141.5	December	108.5	----------
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	February	102.3	144.4			
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	March	103.3	146.6			
1949: Average	98.8	97.2	April	103.6	146.7			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3. SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

TABLE A–5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Total Federal civilian employment [1]	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,188	2,305
Executive [2]	2,142.4	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,113.2	2,431.1	2,138.7	2,161.6	2,278.8
Department of Defense	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,014.6	1,011.9	1,011.7	1,027.3	1,130.6
Post Office Department	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	808.4	506.2	529.2	526.5
Other agencies	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	620.9	605.1	621.7
Legislative	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	21.9	22.2
Judicial	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
District of Columbia [3]	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	226.9	227.5	240.9
Executive [2]	209.5	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	206.0	206.7	219.8
Department of Defense	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	87.0	87.1	90.4
Post Office Department	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	8.7	9.3	9.5
Other agencies	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	109.8	110.2	110.4	119.8
Legislative	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.3
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Total military personnel [4]	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,261	3,326	3,545
Army	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,334.0	1,326.1	1,351.9	1,402.0	1,508.9
Air Force	951.7	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	966.4	946.0	957.9
Navy	668.3	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	698.5	686.5	692.7	725.1	792.7
Marine Corps	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	221.8	223.8	250.6
Coast Guard	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.5	29.5	34.7

[1] Data refer to Continental United States only.
[2] Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.
[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[4] Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955											1954		1953
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Continental United States	863.4	784.1	858.5	961.5	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	1,962.3	1,666.2	1,463.3	1,115.1
New England	63.2	64.6	74.2	86.1	99.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	116.1	91.6
Maine	7.9	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.0	10.1
New Hampshire	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.8
Vermont	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	1.5
Massachusetts	29.4	29.1	31.4	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	56.9	45.9
Rhode Island	7.0	7.7	8.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.6
Connecticut	12.6	15.0	19.7	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	24.6	11.7
Middle Atlantic	286.1	265.3	273.4	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	445.4	331.3
New York	129.6	117.4	117.3	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	194.1	168.9
New Jersey	51.8	48.2	47.8	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	71.3	50.0
Pennsylvania	104.7	99.7	108.4	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	180.0	112.4
East North Central	134.9	145.1	191.6	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	329.8	311.4	233.2
Ohio	30.7	26.2	28.0	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	98.2	87.2	77.7	50.2
Indiana	15.9	17.6	17.9	18.5	19.5	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	32.6	28.4
Illinois	44.6	45.1	52.4	60.4	74.0	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	95.0	60.4
Michigan	30.6	43.4	79.6	67.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	80.3	69.4
Wisconsin	13.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	25.8	24.8
West North Central	51.6	40.8	40.6	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	78.2	56.0
Minnesota	12.6	7.9	8.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	43.4	40.2	29.6	20.2	9.8
Iowa	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	5.7	6.2
Missouri	22.8	21.4	20.9	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	39.4	28.8
North Dakota	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	.8
South Dakota	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	.8	.4
Nebraska	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	1.9
Kansas	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	14.1	10.5	8.0	8.1
South Atlantic	81.9	82.3	94.2	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	147.4	113.9
Delaware	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.4
Maryland	8.2	8.0	8.8	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.0	23.1	20.1	12.6
District of Columbia	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.4
Virginia	7.0	6.2	7.3	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	12.0	10.3
West Virginia	8.5	8.3	9.6	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	27.4	15.4
North Carolina	18.4	16.4	19.3	21.6	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.9
South Carolina	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	14.4	12.6
Georgia	14.5	13.8	14.3	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	22.0	17.0
Florida	13.1	17.7	22.1	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	14.9	11.3
East South Central	63.2	58.8	64.6	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	108.1	77.4
Kentucky	19.2	18.5	21.0	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	34.4	23.0
Tennessee	25.3	23.3	25.0	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	49.8	43.3	39.1	28.8
Alabama	11.8	10.9	12.0	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	23.1	16.5
Mississippi	6.9	6.1	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	11.5	9.1
West South Central	40.7	36.0	37.5	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.4	47.2
Arkansas	8.3	6.3	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	12.1	9.2
Louisiana	8.5	8.3	9.4	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	16.7	9.4
Oklahoma	7.6	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	11.5	9.3
Texas	16.3	14.8	15.0	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	24.1	19.3
Mountain	19.3	11.7	10.9	15.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	23.1	19.5
Montana	2.4	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.2	1.3
Idaho	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.7	3.8
Wyoming	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	.4
Colorado	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.4	3.1
New Mexico	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.8
Arizona	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.2	3.8
Utah	2.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7
Nevada	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.6
Pacific	122.5	79.5	71.5	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	169.3	144.9
Washington	32.6	18.6	15.5	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	36.1	34.9
Oregon	17.4	8.6	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	20.6	23.8
California	72.5	52.3	49.5	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	112.6	86.2

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	----	----
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	2.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.0	----	----
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.5	----	----
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	----	----
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	----	----
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	----	----

[1] Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.5	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	3.5	4.4	3.1	3.5	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	1.0	1.1	.1	.2
Ordnance and accessories	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	2.1	.1	.2
Food and kindred products	3.2	4.4	3.9	4.9	1.3	1.8	.3	.3	2.1	2.6	.1	.2
Meat products	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.7	.9	1.1	.3	.2	1.9	3.2	.2	.3
Grain-mill products	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	1.1	1.6	.2	.4	1.9	1.7	.1	.1
Bakery products	2.4	3.7	4.3	3.8	1.9	2.5	.3	.4	2.0	.7	.1	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	2.0	2.1	2.2	6.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	1.8	5.3	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	.1	.4	.1	.1
Cigarettes	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	.2	.4	.1	.3	.2	.1
Cigars	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.5	.4	.4	.1	.5	.1	(1)
Tobacco and snuff	.9	1.1	1.3	2.7	.7	1.5	(1)	.3	.3	.7	.2	.3
Textile-mill products	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.0	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.4	2.0	2.2	.3	.3	1.9	1.7	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.0	3.8	2.6	3.3	1.7	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.9	4.7	5.7	4.7	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	3.5	2.3	.2	.3
Knitting mills	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	1.6	2.1	.2	.2	1.2	.7	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.1	.2	.2	.7	.3	(1)	.1
Seamless hosiery	2.9	4.3	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.8	.1	.2	.5	.4	.2	.3
Knit underwear	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.0	1.8	2.1	.1	.2	2.5	.6	(1)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.5	.9	1.1	.2	.3	.4	.9	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	.5	.3	1.4	.6	.2	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.2	2.6	3.0	.2	.3	.6	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.6	3.1	3.5	5.5	1.7	2.3	.2	.2	1.5	2.8	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.1	4.7	6.0	5.8	2.6	3.0	.3	.4	2.9	2.2	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	(2)	9.3	(2)	11.7	(2)	5.7	(2)	.2	(2)	5.3	(2)	.4
Sawmills and planing mills	2.7	3.7	4.3	4.9	1.7	2.6	.3	.4	2.2	1.7	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.5	1.5	2.0	.3	.3	2.7	1.1	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.7	1.9	2.6	.4	.5	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Household furniture	4.1	4.9	3.5	5.0	2.0	2.8	.5	.6	.8	1.5	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	1.8	2.1	.2	.4	1.4	1.1	.2	.3
Paper and allied products	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.8	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	.7	.9	.2	.2	.7	.4	.1	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.8	5.2	3.3	4.0	2.0	3.0	.5	.6	.7	.3	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	.8	.9	.2	.2	.5	.5	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	.5	.5	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.8	.9	1.4	1.0	.8	.3	.1	.1	.5	.4	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.2	1.5	.8	1.4	.6	.8	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	.7	1.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.6	.7	1.3	1.3	.4	.4	(1)	.1	.7	.5	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	.5	.6	.7	.8	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.2	.2
Rubber products	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3
Rubber footwear	3.7	7.3	2.2	3.6	1.8	2.9	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Other rubber products	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.9	.2	.4	1.1	.7	.3	.2
Leather and leather products	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.5	.2	.3	.8	.8	.1	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.3	1.0	1.2	.4	.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.2
Footwear (except rubber)	3.4	4.0	2.9	3.8	1.9	2.7	.2	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	3.2	3.2	2.4	3.0	.8	1.0	.2	.1	1.4	1.7	.1	.2
Cement, hydraulic	.7	1.8	1.2	1.9	.6	1.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3
Structural clay products	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	.9	.3	.3	.2
Pottery and related products	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	.9	1.3	.3	.3	.4	.6	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	4.4	4.4	2.8	3.5	1.7	1.9	.5	.6	.4	.7	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	4.4	4.3	2.9	3.6	1.6	2.1	.5	.6	.7	.8	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	3.6	4.6	2.9	4.3	1.9	2.2	.5	.7	.2	1.1	.2	.3
Steel foundries	4.7	4.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.6	.5	.6	.2	.5	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.6	3.2	1.0	1.5	.5	.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Nonferrous foundries	4.0	6.3	3.3	4.3	1.7	2.4	.7	.5	.6	1.2	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.7	4.3	1.7	1.9	.9	1.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	4.1	4.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1
Cutlery and edge tools	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	.4	.2	.6	.1	.1	.1
Handtools	2.9	4.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	.4	.3	.4	.2	.1	.2
Hardware	5.0	4.8	3.0	3.3	1.7	2.1	.7	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.4	3.7	4.2	3.7	1.3	2.0	.4	.6	2.2	1.0	.3	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	1.9	3.6	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.6	.4	.6	.4	.9	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.7	3.8	5.4	4.0	1.3	2.3	.4	.5	3.3	1.0	.3	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.3	1.3	1.6	.3	.4	2.4	2.1	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.9	6.1	5.0	4.4	1.5	2.0	.3	.4	3.0	1.6	.2	.4
Machinery (except electrical)	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	.6	.4	.1	.2	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.9	4.0	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.4	.2	.5	.5	.6	.3	.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	2.6	3.2	1.4	1.7	.9	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.8	.9	1.1	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.2	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	.7	.7	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.4	.3	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.7	3.5	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.5	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2
Service-industry and household machines	6.1	4.0	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	1.3	.9	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.1	.2
Electrical machinery	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.0	1.9	1.9	.4	.3	.9	.6	.1	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	.2
Communication equipment	(3)	5.2	(3)	3.2	(3)	2.1	(3)	.4	(3)	.5	(3)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.5	5.6	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.4	.5	.5	1.5	.8	.1	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(3)	4.4	(3)	1.6	(3)	1.3	(3)	.1	(3)	(1)	(3)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.8	5.0	3.6	4.3	1.9	2.2	.4	.5	1.1	1.5	.1	.2
Transportation equipment	(3)	6.5	(3)	4.5	(3)	1.6	(3)	.3	(3)	2.3	(3)	.3
Automobiles	(3)	8.6	(3)	4.9	(3)	1.6	(3)	.3	(3)	2.4	(3)	.5
Aircraft and parts	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft	2.8	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	5.3	4.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.7	.3	.1	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.2	3.7	1.1	2.0	.7	.8	.2	.1	.1	1.0	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.3	3.6	5.2	3.4	1.4	1.6	.4	.3	3.3	1.3	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(3)	11.3	(3)	16.3	(3)	2.8	(3)	.6	(3)	12.8	(3)	.2
Railroad equipment	5.5	6.7	4.7	3.8	.6	.7	.1	.3	3.3	2.1	.7	.7
Locomotives and parts	(3)	4.1	(3)	2.4	(3)	.5	(3)	.2	(3)	.6	(3)	1.1
Railroad and street cars	6.2	8.0	5.8	4.5	.6	.8	.2	.4	4.3	2.8	.7	.5
Other transportation equipment	2.6	6.5	4.3	4.7	2.5	3.8	.4	.8	1.1	.1	.3	.2
Instruments and related products	(3)	2.8	(3)	2.0	(3)	1.2	(3)	.3	(3)	.4	(3)	.2
Photographic apparatus	(3)	1.5	(3)	1.6	(3)	1.1	(3)	.1	(3)	.3	(3)	.1
Watches and clocks	(3)	3.8	(3)	3.2	(3)	1.4	(3)	.2	(3)	1.1	(3)	.4
Professional and scientific instruments	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.9	.9	1.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.6	5.3	4.2	4.9	1.9	2.9	.4	.5	1.8	1.2	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.8	.1	.2	.6	.3	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	1.7	2.2	.4	.2	.9	.8	.3	.2
Iron mining	1.5	1.4	3.4	2.7	.4	.4	.3	(1)	2.5	2.0	.2	.3
Copper mining	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.9	.4	.3	(1)	(1)	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Anthracite mining	2.3	3.0	6.1	2.1	.8	1.0	(1)	(1)	5.1	.9	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	1.3	1.3	.9	1.0	.5	.4	(1)	(1)	.2	.5	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(3)	2.3	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.4	(3)	.1	(3)	.2	(3)	.1
Telegraph [2]	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.8	(3)	1.2	(3)	(1)	(3)	.3	(3)	.2

[1] Less than 0.05.
[2] Not available.
[3] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 232. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$88.54	43.4	$2.04	$90.74	42.4	$2.14	$91.60	45.8	$2.00	$80.06	41.7	$1.92	$72.91	29.4	$2.48	$85.31	34.4	$2.48
1954: Average	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.03	37.8	2.17	87.33	42.6	2.05	76.73	40.6	1.89	75.60	30.0	2.52	80.85	32.6	2.48
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.56	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.6	2.48
December	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48
1955: January	90.31	42.8	2.11	86.19	39.0	2.21	95.72	45.8	2.09	83.30	42.5	1.96	76.88	31.9	2.41	92.01	37.1	2.48
February	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.5	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52
July	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50
August	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	93.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67
November	97.13	42.6	2.28	101.04	42.1	2.40	98.29	43.3	2.27	86.53	41.8	2.07	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.92	36.3	2.67

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
										Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
1953: Average	$90.39	40.9	$2.21	$75.99	44.7	$1.70	$91.61	37.7	$2.43	$90.27	40.3	$2.24	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$93.85	39.6	$2.37
1954: Average	91.94	40.5	2.27	77.44	44.0	1.76	93.98	37.0	2.54	92.86	40.2	2.31	86.88	40.6	2.14	97.36	39.9	2.44
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.59	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	98.55	39.9	2.47
December	90.68	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.28	36.4	2.59	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47
1955: January	95.49	41.7	2.29	75.05	42.4	1.77	91.69	35.4	2.59	85.01	36.8	2.31	76.70	36.7	2.09	90.16	36.8	2.45
February	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.9	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49
June	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.89	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47
July	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.02	37.7	2.60	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.87	38.5	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October	96.35	41.0	2.35	84.36	45.6	1.85	98.36	37.4	2.63	99.36	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51
November	94.30	40.3	2.34	81.70	44.4	1.84	93.10	35.4	2.63	91.78	38.4	2.39	88.82	39.3	2.26	94.38	37.6	2.51

Year and month	Building construction																	
							Special-trade contractors											
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors [2]			Plumbing and heating [3]			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1953: Average	$91.76	37.0	$2.48	$87.75	37.5	$2.34	$94.79	36.6	$2.59	$98.30	38.1	$2.58	$87.10	34.7	$2.51	$111.61	39.3	$2.84
1954: Average	94.12	36.2	2.60	89.41	36.2	2.47	98.01	36.3	2.70	102.71	37.9	2.71	90.39	34.5	2.62	112.71	38.6	2.92
November	94.15	35.8	2.63	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.02	35.8	2.71	100.10	36.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.96
December	95.40	36.0	2.65	90.83	35.9	3.53	98.28	36.0	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92
1955: January	93.02	35.1	2.65	88.55	35.0	2.53	96.10	35.2	2.73	105.64	38.0	2.78	86.72	32.6	2.66	113.00	38.7	2.92
February	91.96	34.7	2.65	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.05	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92
March	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	103.40	37.6	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	24.9	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.5	2.93
May	96.52	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95
June	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95
July	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98
September	100.61	37.4	2.69	93.61	37.0	2.53	104.90	37.6	2.79	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78	120.90	39.9	3.03
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.48	36.6	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.0	2.78	121.30	39.9	3.04
November	93.34	34.7	2.69	87.21	34.2	2.55	97.65	35.0	2.79	103.88	37.1	2.80	91.24	33.3	2.74	116.13	38.2	3.04

Year and month	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing														
																Food and kindred products		
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Total: Food and kindred products		
1953: Average	$91.04	35.7	$2.55	$71.69	40.5	$1.77	$77.23	41.3	$1.87	$63.60	39.5	$1.61	$77.90	41.0	$1.90	$66.33	41.2	$1.61
1954: Average	93.19	35.3	2.64	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.60	40.2	1.98	68.47	41.0	1.67
November	93.90	35.3	2.66	73.57	40.2	1.83	79.15	40.8	1.94	65.97	39.5	1.67	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.04	41.2	1.70
December	91.77	34.5	2.66	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	66.47	39.8	1.67	82.21	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.71
1955: January	88.78	33.5	2.65	73.97	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.96	66.02	39.3	1.68	81.20	40.0	2.03	70.18	40.8	1.72
February	89.24	33.3	2.68	74.74	40.4	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	66.36	39.5	1.68	82.22	40.5	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
March	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.58	41.2	1.98	65.91	39.0	1.69	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.12	40.3	1.74
May	97.55	36.4	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.6	1.99	67.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03	71.51	41.1	1.74
June	98.36	36.7	2.68	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	67.83	39.9	1.70	83.44	40.9	2.04	71.38	41.5	1.72
July	100.64	37.0	2.72	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.89	39.7	1.71	82.62	40.3	2.05	72.07	41.9	1.72
August	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.46	41.4	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	72.98	41.7	1.75
October	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.04	69.32	40.3	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.63	41.6	1.77
November	92.55	33.9	2.73	79.52	41.2	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	70.12	40.3	1.74	86.94	41.4	2.10	74.88	41.6	1.80

In the second, third and fourth panels, the three columns under each heading are, as in the first panel: Avg. wkly. earnings, Avg. wkly. hours, Avg. hrly. earnings.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [4]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$74.57	41.2	$1.81	$77.64	41.3	$1.88	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$68.05	43.9	$1.55	$69.77	45.9	$1.52	$68.37	43.0	$1.59
1954: Average	76.86	41.1	1.87	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.22	41.2	1.85	70.04	43.5	1.61	71.73	45.4	1.58	71.57	42.6	1.68
November	83.03	42.8	1.94	86.83	43.2	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.59	70.47	41.7	1.69
December	81.75	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.40	42.0	1.70
1955: January	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.65	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70
April	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.90	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.68	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71
May	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73
June	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76
August	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.07	42.9	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November	94.13	44.4	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.42	42.0	2.01	72.42	42.6	1.70	74.37	44.8	1.66	74.64	41.7	1.79
	Canning and preserving [4]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [4]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1953: Average	$53.18	39.1	$1.36	$45.00	29.8	$1.51	$55.76	40.7	$1.37	$71.44	44.1	$1.62	$75.65	44.5	$1.70	$69.30	45.0	$1.54
1954: Average	54.57	38.7	1.41	46.82	30.4	1.54	56.82	40.3	1.41	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.74	44.8	1.78	71.87	45.2	1.59
November	51.75	36.7	1.41	48.64	29.3	1.66	53.27	38.6	1.38	75.60	43.7	1.73	84.73	45.8	1.85	71.44	44.1	1.62
December	55.39	38.2	1.45	54.28	32.7	1.66	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.48	43.3	1.72	80.55	44.5	1.81	71.72	44.0	1.63
1955: January	54.67	37.7	1.45	44.95	29.0	1.55	58.15	40.1	1.45	75.26	43.5	1.73	82.08	45.1	1.82	70.79	43.7	1.62
February	56.15	38.2	1.47	48.47	32.1	1.51	58.90	39.8	1.48	74.74	43.2	1.73	79.74	44.3	1.80	71.34	43.5	1.64
March	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.38	32.7	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64
April	57.68	37.7	1.53	54.94	33.5	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	45.1	1.66
May	56.68	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62
June	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.53	44.3	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October	59.05	39.9	1.48	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	78.77	44.5	1.77	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November	53.51	36.4	1.47	50.23	29.9	1.68	55.13	37.5	1.47	77.87	43.5	1.79	86.52	45.3	1.91	73.92	44.0	1.68
	Bakery products [4]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [4]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1953: Average	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$66.24	41.4	$1.60	$58.92	41.2	$1.43	$71.18	43.4	$1.64	$74.94	42.1	$1.78	$69.80	42.3	$1.65
1954: Average	67.89	40.9	1.66	69.22	41.2	1.68	61.45	39.9	1.54	73.01	43.2	1.69	76.26	41.0	1.86	73.08	43.5	1.68
November	68.21	40.6	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.16	50.1	1.56	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.02	49.7	1.61
December	69.12	40.9	1.69	70.62	41.3	1.71	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.78	47.6	1.55	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.14	46.1	1.63
1955: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	74.45	42.3	1.76	73.66	39.6	1.86	81.09	44.8	1.81
February	68.85	40.5	1.70	70.41	40.7	1.73	62.33	39.7	1.57	73.51	41.3	1.78	77.14	40.6	1.90	72.71	39.3	1.85
March	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86
April	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84
May	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.9	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90
June	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	99.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November	72.16	41.0	1.76	73.93	41.3	1.79	63.52	39.7	1.60	80.50	50.0	1.61	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.17	49.5	1.66
	Confectionery and related products [4]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [4]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1953: Average	$53.45	39.3	$1.36	$51.74	39.2	$1.32	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$60.49	42.6	$1.42	$89.79	41.0	$2.19	$71.42	38.4	$1.86
1954: Average	55.81	39.3	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.59	40.3	1.95	61.57	41.6	1.48	92.80	40.0	2.32	74.88	38.6	1.94
November	55.44	39.6	1.40	53.46	39.6	1.35	79.00	39.9	1.98	59.94	40.5	1.48	92.20	39.4	2.34	80.60	40.1	2.01
December	56.26	39.9	1.41	54.26	39.9	1.36	78.21	39.5	1.98	60.75	40.5	1.50	93.53	39.8	2.35	72.64	36.5	1.99
1955: January	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.65	39.6	1.38	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.24	40.3	1.47	91.96	39.3	2.34	75.75	37.5	2.02
February	57.60	40.0	1.44	55.60	40.0	1.39	78.61	39.7	1.98	59.83	40.7	1.47	93.06	39.6	2.35	77.37	38.3	2.02
March	56.88	39.5	1.44	54.77	39.4	1.39	80.00	40.2	1.99	61.15	41.6	1.47	94.40	40.0	2.36	77.37	38.3	2.02
April	55.77	38.2	1.46	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.72	41.7	1.48	97.20	40.5	2.40	77.55	38.2	2.03
May	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.85	38.9	1.41	82.21	40.7	2.02	63.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41	77.59	38.6	2.01
June	58.80	40.0	1.47	56.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	61.72	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02
July	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	42.2	2.07	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.02
August	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.71	38.8	1.41	85.28	41.4	2.06	67.14	43.6	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.49	78.54	38.5	2.04
September	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.06
October	60.53	40.9	1.48	58.90	40.9	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	96.72	39.0	2.48	81.18	39.6	2.05
November	59.13	40.5	1.46	57.51	40.5	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.35	40.9	1.50	97.61	39.2	2.49	82.00	40.0	2.05

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$63.12	41.8	$1.51	$80.94	42.6	$1.90	$63.34	45.9	$1.38	$47.37	38.2	$1.24	$58.59	38.8	$1.51	$42.71	37.8	$1.13
1954: Average	66.36	42.0	1.58	83.69	42.7	1.96	65.64	45.9	1.43	49.01	37.7	1.30	63.27	39.3	1.61	42.32	36.8	1.15
November	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	44.96	38.1	1.18
December	66.98	41.6	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16
1955: January	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.09	41.8	1.94	65.56	44.6	1.47	50.14	37.7	1.33	66.33	40.2	1.65	41.88	36.1	1.16
February	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.95	65.83	45.4	1.45	49.58	37.0	1.34	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	50.57	39.2	1.29	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
September	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.50	40.4	1.25	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20
October	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.25	41.0	1.25	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November	70.22	41.8	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.60	44.4	1.50	51.46	38.4	1.34	68.30	40.9	1.67	47.31	39.1	1.21

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$50.90	37.7	$1.35	$39.73	38.2	$1.04	$53.57	39.1	$1.37	$62.01	39.0	$1.59	$48.39	38.1	$1.27	$48.26	38.0	$1.27
1954: Average	52.73	37.4	1.41	39.43	37.2	1.06	52.09	38.3	1.36	60.53	38.8	1.56	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.63	36.5	1.25
November	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.5	1.02	54.53	39.8	1.37	56.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25	48.00	38.4	1.25
December	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.59	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	49.09	39.2	1.25	48.63	38.9	1.25
1955: January	53.28	37.0	1.44	39.70	37.1	1.07	54.25	39.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	49.01	38.9	1.26	48.38	38.7	1.25
February	50.54	35.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March	53.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August	55.42	37.7	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	.97	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29
October	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	.97	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30
November	53.36	36.3	1.47	37.21	35.1	1.06	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$49.53	39.0	$1.27	$52.80	39.4	$1.34	$51.09	39.3	$1.30	$56.37	39.7	$1.42	$49.78	39.2	$1.27	$61.93	39.7	$1.56
1954: Average	47.50	37.4	1.27	50.69	38.4	.32	49.28	38.2	1.29	55.10	38.8	1.42	47.88	38.0	1.26	61.03	39.9	1.53
November	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.20	40.3	1.32	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.05	40.2	1.27	61.86	40.7	1.52
December	50.82	39.7	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	52.52	40.4	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.51
1955: January	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.51
February	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.50
March	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.00	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.9	1.51
May	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51
June	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
November	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.44	41.5	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.74	41.6	1.34	64.26	42.0	1.53

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$54.53	39.8	$1.37	$48.75	37.5	$1.30	$56.70	37.3	$1.52	$57.00	37.5	$1.52	$56.24	37.0	$1.52	$40.26	36.6	$1.10
1954: Average	54.37	39.4	1.38	48.00	37.1	1.31	55.50	37.5	1.48	55.66	37.1	1.50	55.80	37.7	1.48	40.77	36.4	1.12
November	55.30	39.5	1.40	50.82	38.5	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.84	39.2	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
December	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.38	39.7	1.47	43.09	37.8	1.14
1955: January	54.92	39.8	1.38	49.37	37.4	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	55.20	37.3	1.48	56.79	38.9	1.46	42.11	36.3	1.16
February	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.81	38.2	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.48	56.92	38.2	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	42.57	36.7	1.16
March	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.46	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.64	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.15
April	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	33.5	1.15
May	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.02	34.8	1.15
June	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.13	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.55	37.0	1.15
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	53.14	36.4	1.46	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14
August	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.10	36.8	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18
October	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	58.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.95	39.3	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19
November	58.18	40.4	1.44	53.86	39.6	1.36	60.40	40.0	1.51	59.55	39.7	1.50	60.55	40.1	1.51	46.29	38.9	1.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	*Seamless hosiery*—Continued: North			*Seamless hosiery*—Continued: South			*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$43.88	37.5	$1.17	$39.31	36.4	$1.08	$50.81	38.2	$1.33	$45.12	37.6	$1.20	$61.65	41.1	$1.50	$61.65	41.1	$1.50
1954: Average	43.07	36.5	1.18	40.40	36.4	1.11	51.85	37.3	1.39	44.53	36.5	1.22	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.35	40.9	1.50
November	44.25	37.5	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50
December	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.52
1955: January	43.32	36.1	1.20	41.75	36.3	1.15	51.10	36.5	1.40	45.87	37.6	1.22	64.30	42.3	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.53
February	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50
March	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50
April	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.51
May	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.53
June	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.52
July	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49
August	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
September	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53
October	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	68.10	43.1	1.58	67.67	43.1	1.57
November	49.72	40.1	1.24	45.78	38.8	1.18	56.59	39.3	1.44	50.80	40.0	1.27	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.48	43.7	1.59

Year and month	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [4]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)*			*Lace goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$70.58	40.8	$1.73	$69.08	39.7	$1.74	$56.10	37.4	$1.50	$62.42	40.8	$1.53	$71.04	41.3	$1.72	$61.85	38.9	$1.59
1954: Average	69.95	40.2	1.74	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.56	40.1	1.56	69.60	40.0	1.74	60.80	37.3	1.63
November	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.57	71.98	40.9	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62
December	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.0	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64
1955: January	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.30	40.4	1.74	56.54	37.2	1.52	65.10	41.2	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.32	38.0	1.64
February	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66
March	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65
April	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	37.9	1.65
May	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.68
June	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65
July	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	62.70	38.0	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67
September	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.96	38.9	1.67
October	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.57	68.04	42.0	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64
November	77.33	43.2	1.79	74.87	42.3	1.77	58.88	36.8	1.60	70.13	42.5	1.65	80.41	43.7	1.84	64.80	38.8	1.67

Textile-mill products—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	*Paddings and upholstery filling*			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$51.30	42.4	$1.21	$80.10	44.5	$1.80	$53.33	39.5	$1.35	$48.41	36.4	$1.33	$57.93	36.9	$1.57
1954: Average	67.89	40.9	1.66	51.41	41.8	1.23	79.24	43.3	1.83	53.02	38.7	1.37	48.06	35.6	1.35	56.05	34.6	1.62
November	70.73	42.1	1.68	52.58	42.4	1.24	84.52	45.2	1.87	52.61	38.4	1.37	48.37	36.1	1.34	55.09	33.8	1.63
December	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	58.32	36.0	1.62
1955: January	72.76	42.8	1.70	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.71	45.4	1.91	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.60	36.0	1.35	57.87	35.5	1.63
February	77.33	44.7	1.73	52.45	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.55	36.7	1.35	59.66	36.6	1.63
March	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63
April	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.99	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62
May	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65
June	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66
July	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65
September	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66
October	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.55	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65
November	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.41	41.8	1.23	95.61	47.1	2.03	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.46	37.1	1.36	60.39	36.6	1.65

Year and month	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4]			*Women's dresses*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$41.18	37.1	$1.11	$41.40	37.3	$1.11	$44.63	37.5	$1.19	$34.32	36.9	$0.93	$52.65	35.1	$1.50	$52.15	35.0	$1.49
1954: Average	40.81	35.8	1.14	41.04	36.0	1.14	43.32	36.1	1.20	33.63	35.4	.95	52.05	34.7	1.50	52.20	34.8	1.50
November	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.82	38.1	1.15	42.36	35.6	1.19	32.59	34.3	.95	51.65	34.9	1.48	52.50	35.0	1.50
December	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	43.55	36.6	1.19	33.12	34.5	.96	53.55	35.7	1.50	53.70	35.8	1.50
1955: January	40.68	36.0	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.19	36.6	1.18	33.28	35.4	.94	53.40	35.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49
February	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	45.10	37.9	1.19	33.56	35.7	.94	54.21	35.9	1.51	53.04	35.6	1.49
March	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.18	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	.96	53.72	36.3	1.48	54.39	36.5	1.49
April	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	.95	50.62	35.4	1.43	54.81	36.3	1.51
May	41.36	36.6	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.68	36.5	.95	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52
June	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46
July	40.52	36.5	1.11	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	.94	52.00	34.9	1.49	50.26	34.9	1.44
August	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50
September	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54
October	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55
November	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.62	37.6	1.16	38.51	39.3	.98	52.30	35.1	1.49	52.55	34.8	1.51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$39.74	36.8	$1.08	$64.81	32.9	$1.97	$44.28	36.9	$1.20	$41.58	36.8	$1.13	$48.10	37.0	$1.30	$58.48	36.1	$1.62
1954: Average	39.82	36.2	1.10	63.31	32.3	1.96	44.04	36.1	1.22	41.27	36.2	1.14	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.16	35.9	1.62
November	41.63	37.5	1.11	60.87	30.9	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	43.09	37.8	1.14	49.28	36.5	1.35	51.90	33.7	1.54
December	40.70	37.0	1.10	66.25	33.8	1.96	43.92	36.3	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.78	36.4	1.34	53.50	35.2	1.52
1955: January	39.38	35.8	1.10	67.42	34.4	1.96	43.56	36.0	1.21	40.68	36.0	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	56.21	36.5	1.54
February	39.93	36.3	1.10	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.17	36.5	1.21	41.70	36.9	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	64.71	39.7	1.63
March	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57
April	40.48	36.8	1.10	52.69	29.6	1.78	43.20	35.7	1.21	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.95	33.3	1.50
May	41.66	37.2	1.12	52.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50
June	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57
July	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.56
August	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.41	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59
October	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.60	38.5	1.60
November	41.44	37.0	1.12	62.78	32.7	1.92	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.19	38.3	1.18	51.24	37.4	1.37	61.48	38.0	1.56

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$44.53	36.5	$1.22	$44.52	37.1	$1.20	$47.75	37.6	$1.27	$42.18	37.9	$1.14	$49.53	38.1	$1.30	$51.09	39.0	$1.31
1954: Average	45.14	36.7	1.23	43.68	36.1	1.21	47.99	37.2	1.29	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.38	38.8	1.35
November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.51	37.3	1.22	49.79	38.6	1.29	45.75	39.1	1.17	52.38	38.8	1.35	51.84	38.4	1.35
December	43.92	36.3	1.21	45.13	37.3	1.21	50.18	38.6	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.36	52.67	39.6	1.33
1955: January	45.26	37.1	1.22	43.32	35.8	1.21	49.13	37.5	1.31	43.07	36.5	1.18	51.65	37.7	1.37	50.57	38.6	1.31
February	46.00	37.4	1.23	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.91	38.1	1.31	45.22	38.0	1.19	51.38	37.5	1.37	53.33	39.5	1.35
March	45.62	37.7	1.21	44.53	36.8	1.21	49.66	38.2	1.30	44.49	37.7	1.18	52.47	38.3	1.37	53.60	39.7	1.35
April	41.65	35.6	1.17	43.20	35.7	1.21	50.14	37.7	1.33	44.29	36.6	1.21	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.60	40.0	1.34
May	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	43.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36
June	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37
July	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	53.06	39.6	1.34
August	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.37	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39
September	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38
November	46.25	37.3	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.06	39.9	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	55.46	39.9	1.39	54.23	39.3	1.38

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$65.53	40.7	$1.62	$79.00	39.5	$2.00	$65.37	40.6	$1.61	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$43.78	42.5	$1.03	$83.81	38.8	$2.16
1954: Average	66.18	40.6	1.63	73.72	38.0	1.94	66.83	41.0	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	44.20	42.5	1.04	85.06	39.2	2.17
November	68.64	41.1	1.67	76.05	39.0	1.95	68.89	41.5	1.66	69.31	41.5	1.67	45.36	43.2	1.05	86.94	39.7	2.19
December	66.91	40.8	1.64	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	67.08	40.9	1.64	45.47	43.3	1.05	83.81	38.8	2.16
1955: January	66.34	40.7	1.63	74.03	39.8	1.86	66.75	40.7	1.64	67.16	40.7	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	85.63	39.1	2.19
February	66.50	40.8	1.63	71.24	38.3	1.86	67.57	41.2	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	45.26	43.1	1.05	86.29	39.4	2.19
March	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19
April	67.06	40.4	1.66	73.23	36.8	1.99	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22
May	68.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.81	45.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.25
June	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.53	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July	69.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28
August	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28
October	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.80	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28
November	68.45	40.5	1.69	69.97	35.7	1.96	70.14	41.5	1.69	70.55	41.5	1.70	47.63	43.7	1.09	88.88	39.5	2.25

Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$68.89	41.5	$1.66	$68.55	41.8	$1.64	$71.32	42.2	$1.69	$51.25	41.0	$1.25	$51.34	41.4	$1.24	$55.46	41.7	$1.33
1954: Average	70.97	41.5	1.71	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.08	42.0	1.74	50.00	40.0	1.25	49.48	39.9	1.24	54.95	40.7	1.35
November	73.43	42.2	1.74	72.93	42.4	1.72	76.72	43.1	1.78	50.50	40.4	1.25	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.1	1.39
December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.50	42.4	1.71	78.68	44.2	1.78	50.53	40.1	1.26	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.4	1.38
1955: January	72.73	41.8	1.74	70.04	41.2	1.70	80.99	44.5	1.82	49.23	39.7	1.24	49.20	40.0	1.23	57.13	41.1	1.39
February	72.28	41.3	1.75	70.45	41.2	1.71	79.90	43.9	1.82	49.97	40.3	1.24	50.84	41.0	1.24	57.41	41.6	1.38
March	72.98	41.7	1.75	71.48	41.8	1.71	79.28	43.8	1.81	52.04	41.3	1.26	52.79	41.9	1.26	58.10	42.1	1.38
April	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.21	41.4	1.72	77.76	43.2	1.80	52.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.37
May	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.58	41.4	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38
June	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40
July	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.75	39.5	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40
August	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September	74.58	41.9	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40
November	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	76.86	42.7	1.80	53.28	41.3	1.29	53.79	41.7	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [4]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	$60.38	40.8	$1.48	$55.21	41.2	$1.34	$65.45	40.4	$1.62	$66.23	39.9	$1.66	$71.06	41.8	$1.70
1954: Average	62.96	40.1	1.57	60.25	39.9	1.51	54.54	40.4	1.35	64.29	39.2	1.64	66.86	39.8	1.68	71.10	41.1	1.73
November	64.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	66.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.76
December	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	66.70	39.7	1.68	74.27	42.2	1.76
1955: January	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.85	40.3	1.51	56.17	41.3	1.36	62.43	38.3	1.63	69.72	40.3	1.73	73.46	41.5	1.77
February	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.52	42.1	1.77
March	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	78.01	43.1	1.81
September	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.96	42.6	1.83
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November	69.04	42.1	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	60.90	43.5	1.40	74.10	42.1	1.76	68.95	39.4	1.75	78.44	42.4	1.85

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued									Paper and allied products					
	Wood office furniture			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$61.71	40.6	$1.52	$75.70	40.7	$1.86	$73.85	40.8	$1.81	$62.31	42.1	$1.48	$72.67	43.0	$1.69	$78.76	44.0	$1.79
1954: Average	59.15	39.7	1.49	77.55	40.6	1.91	75.01	39.9	1.88	64.43	41.3	1.56	74.03	42.3	1.75	80.04	43.5	1.84
November	58.20	38.8	1.50	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.99	40.1	1.92	64.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December	60.90	40.6	1.50	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	68.16	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1955: January	60.05	40.3	1.49	80.90	41.7	1.94	75.79	40.1	1.89	65.19	41.0	1.59	75.72	42.3	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
February	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.34	43.8	1.88
March	61.20	40.8	1.50	81.83	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April	60.40	40.0	1.51	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98
November	71.72	44.0	1.63	86.50	42.4	2.04	82.21	40.7	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.53	43.6	1.87	89.10	45.0	1.98

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries					
	Paperboard containers and boxes [4]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$67.68	42.3	$1.60	$67.42	42.4	$1.59	$71.65	41.9	$1.71	$65.31	41.6	$1.57	$85.58	38.9	$2.20	$91.22	36.2	$2.52
1954: Average	68.97	41.3	1.67	68.72	41.4	1.66	72.02	39.9	1.83	66.67	40.9	1.63	87.17	38.4	2.27	92.98	35.9	2.89
November	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.92
December	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	68.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.65
1955: January	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	74.96	40.3	1.86	67.73	40.8	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.52	35.2	2.60
February	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	89.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62
March	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	90.79	38.8	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	89.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
June	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
August	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
September	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
November	76.01	42.7	1.78	75.76	42.8	1.77	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.63	36.9	2.70

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$86.98	39.9	$2.18	$73.84	39.7	$1.86	$84.42	40.2	$2.10	$85.26	40.6	$2.10	$48.50	37.6	$1.29	$66.30	39.7	$1.67
1954: Average	88.70	39.6	2.24	76.24	39.3	1.94	85.72	39.5	2.17	87.20	40.0	2.18	53.06	37.9	1.40	67.82	39.2	1.73
November	88.82	39.3	2.26	77.22	39.0	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	55.91	39.1	1.43	68.95	39.4	1.75
December	87.12	39.6	2.20	78.41	39.6	1.98	88.84	40.2	2.21	87.16	39.8	2.19	54.34	38.0	1.43	69.87	39.7	1.76
1955: January	88.76	39.1	2.27	77.42	39.1	1.98	87.52	39.6	2.21	88.58	39.0	2.22	56.39	38.1	1.48	68.29	38.8	1.76
February	90.68	39.6	2.29	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	55.94	37.8	1.48	67.79	38.3	1.77
March	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	89.38	39.9	2.24	58.14	38.0	1.53	69.70	39.6	1.76
April	89.54	39.1	2.29	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.7	2.22	87.19	39.1	2.23	57.75	38.5	1.50	69.56	39.3	1.77
May	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	90.57	39.9	2.27	57.38	38.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77
June	91.96	39.3	2.34	76.60	38.3	2.00	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
July	93.50	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.60	37.4	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.40	40.0	1.76
November	92.10	39.7	2.32	82.22	40.5	2.03	90.80	40.0	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.48	39.1	1.47	70.80	40.0	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products																	
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$104.15	39.6	$2.63	$75.58	41.3	$1.83	$82.81	41.2	$2.01	$82.39	41.4	$1.99	$80.18	40.7	$1.97	$82.88	42.5	$1.95
1954: Average	104.91	39.0	2.69	78.50	41.1	1.91	86.09	40.8	2.11	83.81	40.1	2.09	83.23	40.6	2.05	83.80	41.9	2.00
November	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.8	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02
December	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02
1955: January	107.32	39.6	2.71	79.73	41.1	1.94	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	84.23	41.7	2.02
February	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03
March	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
April	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05
May	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	88.53	41.4	2.09
August	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October	110.09	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November	110.12	39.9	2.76	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.70	41.2	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	89.82	41.2	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13

Year and month	*Synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$87.29	40.6	$2.15	$69.87	39.7	$1.76	$74.84	39.6	$1.89	$68.71	40.9	$1.68	$78.47	41.3	$1.90	$85.90	41.1	$2.09
1954: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	81.79	41.1	1.99	89.19	41.1	2.17
November	92.89	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.82	41.0	2.02	89.98	40.9	2.20
December	92.80	40.7	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.79	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22
1955: January	93.02	40.8	2.28	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.60	40.3	2.00	73.21	40.9	1.79	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.02	41.0	2.22
February	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22
March	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	35.4	2.22
April	99.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29
May	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27
June	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.23	41.5	2.33
October	98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.98	41.5	2.12	95.58	41.2	2.32
November	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.57	40.3	1.90	82.18	39.7	2.07	80.29	41.6	1.93	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.39	39.3	2.30

Year and month	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$76.08	41.8	$1.82	$74.64	41.7	$1.79	$64.22	41.7	$1.54	$59.36	42.4	$1.40	$64.89	45.7	$1.42	$59.67	45.9	$1.30
1954: Average	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.26	41.0	1.86	67.52	42.2	1.60	61.48	42.4	1.45	68.24	45.8	1.49	63.16	46.1	1.37
November	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35
1955: January	78.72	41.0	1.92	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.37	42.3	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.24	45.8	1.49	62.88	45.9	1.37
February	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	40.8	1.45	69.46	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40
March	81.71	41.9	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42
April	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47
May	84.74	42.8	19.8	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58
August	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02	73.87	42.7	1.73	63.95	41.8	1.53	72.50	47.7	1.52	67.21	48.7	1.38

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal					
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$74.29	45.3	$1.64	$69.94	40.9	$1.71	$57.66	38.7	$1.49	$80.37	42.3	$1.90	$90.17	40.8	$2.21	$94.19	40.6	$2.32
1954: Average	77.46	45.3	1.71	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.37	38.7	1.56	82.32	42.0	1.96	92.62	40.8	2.27	96.22	40.6	2.37
November	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.54	40.3	1.80	60.76	39.2	1.55	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	40.9	2.29	97.10	40.8	2.38
December	78.32	45.8	1.71	73.49	40.6	1.81	62.09	39.3	1.58	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.57	40.6	2.28	96.22	40.6	2.37
1955: January	78.26	45.5	1.72	73.53	40.4	1.82	61.60	38.5	1.60	84.40	42.2	2.00	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.93	40.9	2.37
February	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82	63.50	39.2	1.62	84.60	42.3	2.00	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.87	40.2	2.36
March	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.50	39.2	1.62	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40
April	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.94	41.0	2.34	99.72	40.7	2.45
May	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.70	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47
June	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.47
July	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.5	2.04	99.53	41.3	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51
August	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47
September	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November	84.09	45.7	1.84	76.70	40.8	1.88	63.41	38.9	1.63	90.50	43.3	2.09	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.91	41.4	2.51

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum and products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$78.81	41.7	$1.89	$77.78	40.3	$1.93	$88.31	39.6	$2.23	$65.60	40.0	$1.64	$70.93	41.0	$1.73	$51.65	37.7	$1.37
1954: Average	80.73	41.4	1.95	78.21	39.7	1.97	87.85	38.7	2.27	67.43	39.9	1.69	71.91	40.4	1.78	50.92	36.9	1.38
November	81.79	1.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	51.43	37.0	1.39
December	79.58	40.6	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	52.16	37.8	1.38
1955: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.84	41.3	2.03	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	52.68	37.9	1.39
February	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September	92.88	43.0	2.16	86.74	41.5	2.09	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.44	42.6	2.17	107.95	42.5	2.54	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.96	37.9	1.45
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1953: Average	$68.23	39.9	$1.71	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$50.16	38.0	$1.32	$49.10	37.2	$1.32	$57.09	39.1	$1.46	$46.99	38.2	$1.23
1954: Average	69.17	39.3	1.76	66.30	39.7	1.67	49.71	37.1	1.34	48.15	36.2	1.33	56.93	37.7	1.51	48.00	38.4	1.25
November	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.05	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	59.58	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26
December	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.66	36.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25
1955: January	71.46	39.7	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	52.39	39.1	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	55.50	37.0	1.50	47.85	38.9	1.23
February	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.83	39.7	1.23
March	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.8	1.27
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November	74.37	40.2	1.85	74.82	41.8	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	51.06	37.0	1.38	65.51	41.2	1.59	50.95	38.6	1.32
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
1953: Average	$44.04	36.4	$1.21	$70.35	40.9	$1.72	$97.34	40.9	$2.38	$67.89	39.7	$1.71	$69.60	40.0	$1.74	$65.46	39.2	$1.67
1954: Average	44.64	36.0	1.24	71.86	40.6	1.77	100.61	40.9	2.46	70.77	39.1	1.81	72.47	39.6	1.83	68.15	38.6	1.77
November	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.57	41.2	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.88
December	45.00	36.0	1.25	73.98	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83
1955: January	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	114.04	44.2	2.58	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.71	39.3	1.85	71.92	39.3	1.83
February	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.56	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	39.3	1.80
March	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	39.1	1.80
May	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	120.80	41.8	2.89	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.20	40.0	1.93	78.38	40.4	1.94
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
1953: Average	$60.01	41.1	$1.46	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$64.06	40.8	$1.57	$61.77	42.6	$1.45	$67.47	40.4	$1.67	$64.56	40.1	$1.61
1954: Average	70.75	40.5	1.50	75.71	41.6	1.82	66.26	40.9	1.62	64.63	42.8	1.51	68.17	40.1	1.70	66.99	40.6	1.65
November	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.13	41.6	1.83	67.65	41.0	1.65	66.19	42.7	1.55	67.26	39.8	1.69	68.95	40.8	1.69
December	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.23	39.9	1.66
1955: January	61.56	40.5	1.52	76.59	41.4	1.85	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	68.80	40.0	1.72	64.52	39.1	1.65
February	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
March	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.8	1.68
April	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
July	63.60	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	69.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.97	41.6	1.73	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.5	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75
November	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.69	41.2	1.74	68.69	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$66.47	38.2	$1.74	$62.04	37.6	$1.65	$72.87	43.9	$1.66	$71.56	43.9	$1.63	$63.91	41.5	$1.54	$74.07	40.7	$1.82
1954: Average	67.16	36.9	1.82	61.69	36.5	1.69	73.92	44.0	1.68	71.88	44.1	1.63	64.53	41.1	1.57	73.66	39.6	1.86
November	70.13	37.5	1.87	65.11	38.3	1.70	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88
December	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89
1955: January	71.62	38.3	1.87	61.07	35.3	1.73	72.50	42.9	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	64.21	40.9	1.57	78.09	41.1	1.90
February	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.59	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.93
May	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92
June	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November	79.80	39.7	2.01	70.67	39.7	1.78	77.97	44.3	1.76	73.81	44.2	1.67	68.36	42.2	1.62	83.20	41.6	2.00

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$79.98	40.6	$1.97	$76.43	42.7	$1.79	$71.51	36.3	$1.97	$84.25	40.9	$2.06	$87.48	40.5	$2.16	$87.48	40.5	$2.16
1954: Average	76.44	38.8	1.97	77.42	41.4	1.87	67.66	34.0	1.99	80.88	38.7	2.09	83.38	37.9	2.20	83.16	37.8	2.20
November	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.99	42.1	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25
1955: January	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.09	37.3	2.04	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.12	39.7	2.27	90.12	39.7	2.27
February	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.56	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26
March	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28
May	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29
June	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32
July	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
August	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.39	41.8	2.33	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.47	40.6	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45
November	90.49	41.7	2.17	86.23	42.9	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.33	41.7	2.31	100.37	40.8	2.46	100.37	40.8	2.46

Year and month	*Electrometallurgical products*			Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.36	41.0	$1.96	$76.33	40.6	$1.88	$74.89	40.7	$1.84	$76.95	40.5	$1.90	$79.98	40.6	$1.97	$80.93	41.5	$1.95
1954: Average	79.80	40.1	1.99	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.70	39.2	1.88	73.92	38.5	1.92	75.82	38.1	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99
November	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	78.60	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.00	80.60	40.3	2.00
December	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.5	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00
1955: January	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.79	39.5	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01
February	86.32	41.7	2.07	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01
March	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.5	2.01
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01
May	86.11	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03
June	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04
July	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09
August	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	81.48	38.8	2.10
September	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.42	41.4	2.16
October	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.83	42.5	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.58	41.2	2.15
November	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.24	42.7	2.09	88.37	42.9	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.51	42.7	2.19	87.54	41.1	2.13

Year and month	*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*			*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.41	42.1	$1.91	$81.81	40.5	$2.02	$73.63	41.6	$1.77	$82.29	42.2	$1.95	$85.37	42.9	$1.99	$77.74	40.7	$1.91
1954: Average	76.61	39.9	1.92	85.05	40.5	2.10	74.80	41.1	1.82	80.80	40.4	2.00	81.20	40.2	2.02	79.79	40.3	1.98
November	77.60	40.0	1.94	86.90	40.8	2.13	77.56	41.7	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.40	42.5	2.08	81.81	40.5	2.02
December	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	78.31	42.1	1.86	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.03
1955: January	79.37	40.7	1.95	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.35	42.2	2.07	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04
February	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.52	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04
March	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04
April	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.90	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.94	43.1	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04
May	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.0	2.06
June	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.89	89.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09
August	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
September	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.16
October	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20
November	85.28	41.4	2.06	92.46	40.2	2.30	84.58	42.5	1.99	94.81	42.9	2.21	100.80	45.0	2.24	88.91	40.6	2.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.97	41.1	$1.97	$87.57	41.5	$2.11	$91.12	41.8	$2.18	$84.87	41.0	$2.07	$84.45	40.6	$2.08	$77.15	41.7	$1.85
1954: Average	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.75	38.9	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.33	40.7	1.90
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.89	39.1	2.12	79.52	41.2	1.93
December	84.66	40.9	2.07	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.70	41.6	1.94
1955: January	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.94	41.6	2.21	94.25	40.8	2.31	91.36	42.1	2.17	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.15	41.1	1.95
February	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.57	41.7	2.22	96.00	41.2	2.33	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.31	40.8	2.14	80.34	41.2	1.95
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	94.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95
April	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95
May	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96
July	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99
August	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99
September	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.01
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.21	43.0	2.47	99.39	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.03
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.48	43.0	2.36	105.90	4.27	2.48	99.64	43.7	2.28	96.60	42.0	2.30	84.44	41.8	2.02
	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Handtools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1953: Average	$75.71	41.6	$1.82	$74.05	41.6	$1.78	$67.32	41.3	$1.63	$74.70	41.5	$1.80	$75.89	41.7	$1.82	$73.57	40.2	$1.83
1954: Average	80.93	41.3	1.96	74.15	40.3	1.84	66.40	40.0	1.66	73.28	39.6	1.85	77.52	40.8	1.90	74.24	39.7	1.87
November	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.48	40.9	1.87	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	75.79	40.1	1.89
December	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91
1955: January	81.00	40.3	2.01	79.23	41.7	1.90	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.33	40.5	1.86	83.92	42.6	1.97	75.06	39.3	1.91
February	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.60	40.0	1.69	75.55	40.4	1.87	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	80.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.91
April	82.01	40.8	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	75.20	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91
May	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.69	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92
June	87.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92
July	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89
August	90.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93
September	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97
October	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.72	82.39	41.4	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.73	41.7	1.96	73.43	42.2	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.23	41.7	2.02	79.19	40.2	1.97
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*		
1953: Average	$75.64	39.6	$1.91	$72.32	40.4	$1.79	$80.75	42.5	$1.90	$81.27	43.0	$1.89	$78.44	41.5	$1.89	$80.94	42.6	$1.90
1954: Average	77.42	39.7	1.95	73.05	39.7	1.84	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.45	41.9	1.92	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.35	40.9	1.94
November	81.39	40.9	1.99	73.63	39.8	1.85	79.56	40.8	1.95	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95
December	81.00	40.5	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	80.15	41.1	1.95	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.40	41.7	2.00	79.77	40.7	1.96
1955: January	80.40	40.2	2.00	72.74	38.9	1.87	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.38	40.3	1.92	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97
February	80.00	40.0	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.20	39.9	1.96
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95
April	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97
May	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.54	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99
July	77.92	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02
August	79.50	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01
September	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03
October	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.26	41.1	2.05
November	85.05	40.5	2.10	76.40	40.0	1.91	85.49	41.5	2.06	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05
	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1953: Average	$80.22	42.0	$1.91	$78.81	41.7	$1.89	$59.06	38.6	$1.53	$81.90	42.0	$1.95	$72.50	40.5	$1.79	$72.62	40.8	$1.78
1954: Average	78.76	40.6	1.94	80.57	40.9	1.97	61.18	38.0	1.61	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82
November	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.02	42.3	2.01	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.98	42.5	2.07	79.68	41.5	1.92	76.18	41.4	1.84
December	80.57	40.9	1.97	85.43	42.5	2.01	63.43	39.4	1.61	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.51	41.5	1.94	77.93	41.9	1.86
1955: January	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.87	42.3	2.03	64.31	39.7	1.62	89.45	42.8	2.09	78.96	40.7	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85
February	79.18	40.4	1.96	85.87	42.3	2.03	62.95	39.1	1.61	89.24	42.7	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.26	41.0	1.86
March	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	42.8	2.09	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	41.5	1.87
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	87.78	42.2	2.08	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	86.50	42.4	2.04	61.85	38.9	1.59	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88
June	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87
July	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	66.58	41.1	1.62	90.95	42.3	2.15	73.88	39.3	1.88	75.55	40.4	1.87
August	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	68.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.89	40.9	1.88
September	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.05	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	80.29	41.6	1.93	78.06	41.3	1.89
October	90.08	43.1	2.09	87.14	42.3	2.06	68.78	40.7	1.69	89.89	42.4	2.12	82.71	42.2	1.96	79.27	41.5	1.91
November	86.32	41.7	2.07	88.19	42.4	2.08	65.40	39.4	1.66	91.16	42.6	2.14	84.12	42.7	1.97	79.68	41.5	1.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Machinery (except electrical) Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$78.51	42.9	$1.83	$82.35	41.8	$1.97	$83.13	42.2	$1.97	$79.18	42.8	$1.85	$81.07	44.3	$1.83	$82.91	42.3	$1.96
1954: Average	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.03	40.7	2.04	78.21	39.3	1.99	76.17	40.3	1.89	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.61	40.6	2.01
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03
December	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	85.08	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January	81.22	42.3	1.92	85.90	41.3	2.08	88.41	42.1	2.10	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	82.82	40.8	2.03
February	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04
March	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.05
April	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07
June	84.83	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08
July	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08
August	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09
September	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11
October	87.44	43.5	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13
November	87.47	43.3	2.02	89.60	41.1	2.18	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.90	43.7	2.08	87.32	44.1	1.98	90.74	42.4	2.14

Year and month	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$93.66	42.0	$2.23	$82.41	41.0	$2.01	$77.21	39.8	$1.94	$79.20	39.6	$2.00	$75.20	40.0	$1.88
1954: Average	86.05	40.4	2.13	94.94	41.1	2.31	82.41	40.2	2.05	78.21	39.5	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.03	39.6	1.92
November	86.86	40.4	2.15	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.40	39.9	2.04	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.07	74.69	38.9	1.92
December	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.08	77.02	39.7	1.94
1955: January	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.71	40.3	2.35	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	86.31	41.1	2.10	77.42	39.7	1.95
February	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
March	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99
April	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99
May	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98
June	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97
August	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.28	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94
September	93.44	41.9	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02
November	92.96	41.5	2.24	93.06	39.6	2.35	93.02	41.9	2.22	86.27	40.5	2.13	90.39	40.9	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04

Year and month	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$79.42	41.8	$1.90	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$80.98	42.4	$1.91	$96.64	45.8	$2.11	$94.92	46.3	$2.05	$89.52	44.1	$2.03
1954: Average	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.08	41.1	2.07
November	79.00	40.1	1.97	78.01	39.8	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.31	41.1	2.10	83.21	40.2	2.07
December	80.78	40.8	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.79	41.1	1.99	91.76	41.9	2.19	88.20	41.8	2.11	85.06	40.7	2.09
1955: January	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98	91.14	42.0	2.17	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.28	41.0	2.08
February	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.62	42.0	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.09
March	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.09
April	85.48	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.99	41.7	2.11
May	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11
June	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14
July	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16
August	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19
September	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21
October	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.21	97.90	43.9	2.23
November	89.04	42.4	2.10	88.62	42.4	2.09	89.68	42.5	2.11	101.20	44.0	2.30	97.66	43.6	2.24	97.68	44.0	2.22

Year and month	*Machine-tool accessories*			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$100.93	46.3	$2.18	$81.32	42.8	$1.90	$81.56	42.7	$1.91	$71.93	41.1	$1.75	$82.84	44.3	$1.87	$94.59	44.2	$2.14
1954: Average	98.72	43.3	2.28	79.54	41.0	1.94	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.22	39.9	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	89.01	41.4	2.15
November	97.29	42.3	2.30	79.95	41.0	1.95	79.99	40.4	1.98	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
December	97.55	42.6	2.29	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.79	41.1	1.99	72.86	41.4	1.76	86.53	43.7	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16
1955: January	96.28	42.6	2.26	80.16	40.9	1.96	80.79	40.6	1.99	72.39	40.9	1.77	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.67	40.4	2.17
February	95.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	2.00	73.28	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18
March	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.89	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20
April	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.54	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.32	41.7	2.19
May	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.19
June	106.91	45.3	2.36	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19
July	104.58	44.5	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.43	41.1	2.03	73.57	41.1	1.79	87.60	43.8	2.00	90.64	41.2	2.20
August	102.93	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	89.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19
September	102.05	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	93.04	42.1	2.21
October	102.90	43.6	2.36	86.05	42.6	2.02	86.52	42.0	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	91.15	44.9	2.03	97.20	43.2	2.25
November	105.20	44.2	2.38	85.85	42.5	2.02	85.70	41.6	2.06	75.48	41.7	1.81	93.23	45.7	2.04	97.63	43.2	2.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	General industrial machinery [4]			*Pumps, air and gas compressors*			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$83.42	43.0	$1.94	$81.98	42.7	$1.92	$84.44	43.3	$1.95	$76.50	42.5	$1.80	$83.50	42.6	$1.96	$85.93	43.4	$1.98
1954: Average	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	77.42	39.5	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.38	38.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.61	39.5	1.99	83.03	40.7	2.04
December	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	39.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January	81.20	40.4	2.01	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	80.60	40.3	2.00	83.85	40.9	2.05
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	80.60	40.1	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04
March	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.96	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.0	1.89	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.6	2.05
April	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.33	40.7	1.90	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	42.1	2.07
May	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.65	43.1	2.08
June	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09
July	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.08
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September	88.83	42.3	2.10	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October	90.74	42.6	2.13	89.04	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	93.05	44.1	2.11	96.36	43.8	2.20
November	90.74	42.6	2.13	88.20	42.2	2.09	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.84	41.3	2.03	91.35	43.5	2.10	97.24	44.2	2.20

Year and month	*Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens*			Office and store machines and devices [4]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*			Service-industry and household machines [4]			*Domestic laundry equipment*		
1953: Average	$81.02	42.2	$1.92	$77.38	40.3	$1.92	$83.21	40.2	$2.07	$70.93	40.3	$1.76	$79.15	40.8	$1.94	$78.57	40.5	$1.94
1954: Average	81.00	40.5	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99	85.17	39.8	2.14	73.23	39.8	1.84	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	39.9	2.00
November	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.20	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.80	39.6	1.99	84.26	41.1	2.05
December	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.5	2.02
1955: January	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.02	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.00	39.8	2.01
February	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.88	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02
March	84.05	41.2	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05
April	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01	85.72	39.5	2.17	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03
May	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.39	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05
July	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05
September	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.89	40.9	2.10	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14
November	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.13	40.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.57	40.9	2.19

Year and month	*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*			*Sewing machines*			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*		
1953: Average	$76.38	42.2	$1.81	$77.01	39.9	$1.93	$79.76	40.9	$1.95	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$77.90	41.0	$1.90	$77.71	40.9	$1.90
1954: Average	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	77.81	39.3	1.98	78.00	40.0	1.95	78.60	39.9	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95
November	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.99	40.4	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98
December	74.93	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99
1955: January	72.80	39.4	1.84	80.00	39.8	2.01	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.59	41.0	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	83.01	41.3	2.01
February	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	80.20	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02
March	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.82	41.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00	86.70	42.5	2.04
April	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.05
May	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.54	43.8	2.09
August	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.66	43.5	2.13
November	81.22	42.3	1.92	87.77	41.4	2.12	89.19	41.1	2.17	90.72	43.2	2.10	86.11	41.6	2.07	97.85	45.3	2.16

Machinery (except electrical)—Con.

Electrical machinery

Year and month	*Machine shops (job and repair)*			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*		
1953: Average	$80.28	42.7	$1.88	$71.81	40.8	$1.76	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$68.54	40.8	$1.68	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$73.57	41.1	$1.79
1954: Average	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.44	39.8	1.82	77.59	40.2	1.93	67.72	39.6	1.71	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.80	40.0	1.82
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.15	40.8	1.94	70.58	40.8	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	74.15	40.3	1.84
December	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.89	39.5	1.82
1955: January	82.35	41.8	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.38	40.4	1.94	69.03	39.9	1.73	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.62	39.9	1.82
February	82.96	41.9	1.98	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.6	1.95	69.08	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84
March	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85
April	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	69.83	39.9	1.75	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.73	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84
June	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.52	40.5	1.84
July	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.81
August	84.03	41.6	2.02	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.18	40.7	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.99	39.3	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93	71.78	38.8	1.85
October	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.81	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88
November	90.29	43.2	2.09	79.27	41.5	1.91	84.04	41.4	2.03	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.89	42.8	1.96	76.73	40.6	1.89

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$84.03	41.6	$2.02	$76.33	40.6	$1.88	$75.84	41.9	$1.81	$85.20	42.6	$2.00	$76.92	40.7	$1.89	$72.24	42.0	$1.72
1954: Average	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	75.84	39.5	1.92	70.47	40.5	1.74
November	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.32	41.1	1.93	83.64	41.2	2.03	79.17	40.6	1.95	74.82	41.8	1.79
December	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.58	42.5	1.99	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.84	42.0	2.02	78.38	40.4	1.94	73.69	41.4	1.78
1955: January	84.25	40.7	2.07	81.95	41.6	1.97	76.40	40.0	1.91	83.02	41.1	2.02	77.81	39.9	1.95	73.34	41.2	1.78
February	84.87	41.2	2.06	82.59	41.5	1.99	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.66	41.5	2.04	77.01	39.9	1.93	73.93	41.3	1.79
March	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79
April	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	84.23	40.3	2.09	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.72	41.0	1.92	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	85.14	39.6	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	70.72	35.9	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November	88.38	41.3	2.14	81.40	39.9	2.04	86.70	42.5	2.04	93.09	42.7	2.18	81.56	41.4	1.97	82.09	43.9	1.87

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued												Transportation equipment					
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$76.70	40.8	$1.88	$65.21	40.5	$1.61	$66.66	40.4	$1.65	$64.64	39.9	$1.62	$62.27	40.7	$1.53	$82.49	42.3	$1.95
1954: Average	75.84	39.5	1.92	64.91	39.1	1.66	68.68	39.7	1.73	67.49	39.7	1.70	63.43	39.4	1.61	80.40	40.4	1.99
November	79.59	40.4	1.97	68.51	40.3	1.70	71.23	40.7	1.75	69.26	40.5	1.71	67.49	40.9	1.65	84.66	41.5	2.04
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.94	39.6	1.64	83.64	41.2	2.03
1955: January	80.78	40.8	1.98	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.06	39.3	1.63	85.90	41.7	2.06
February	84.82	42.2	2.01	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.40	40.0	1.76	68.11	39.6	1.72	65.60	40.0	1.64	86.53	41.8	2.07
March	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07
April	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.08
May	86.05	42.6	2.02	69.66	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.85	39.8	1.73	64.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.05
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.72	35.3	1.72	74.16	41.2	1.80	69.95	40.2	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November	84.46	40.8	2.07	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.98	40.9	1.76	70.30	41.6	1.69	94.16	44.0	2.14

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment					
	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$67.94	40.2	$1.69	$76.67	41.0	$1.87	$59.20	40.0	$1.48	$72.36	40.2	$1.80	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$87.95	41.1	$2.14
1954: Average	68.95	39.4	1.75	76.82	39.6	1.94	59.04	39.1	1.51	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.67	40.5	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20
November	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.20	38.8	1.50	78.98	40.5	1.95	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.53	42.9	2.25
December	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	38.9	1.52	81.16	41.2	1.97	93.08	42.5	2.19	99.44	44.0	2.26
1955: January	70.17	39.2	1.79	76.64	39.1	1.96	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.03	39.3	1.96	92.62	42.1	2.20	96.75	43.0	2.25
February	72.58	40.1	1.81	81.80	40.9	2.00	60.83	39.5	1.54	78.60	40.1	1.96	93.28	42.4	2.20	98.99	43.8	2.26
March	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.80	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27
April	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25
May	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.79	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.28
June	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	89.20	40.0	2.23
July	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September	77.79	41.6	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	78.35	41.9	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.47	41.9	2.35
November	79.29	42.4	1.87	91.14	43.4	2.10	62.71	40.2	1.56	86.53	41.6	2.08	99.56	43.1	2.31	106.39	44.7	2.38

Year and month	*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*			*Truck and bus bodies*			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [4]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$88.78	41.1	$2.16	$74.26	40.8	$1.82	$73.60	40.0	$1.84	$83.80	41.9	$2.00	$82.19	41.3	$1.99	$87.29	43.0	$2.03
1954: Average	89.95	40.7	2.21	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.19	40.1	1.90	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.06	40.7	2.09
November	97.18	43.0	2.26	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.32	42.0	1.96	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.46	40.5	2.11
December	100.11	44.1	2.27	78.38	40.4	1.94	82.68	42.4	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12
1955: January	97.03	43.2	2.26	76.82	39.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.54	41.1	2.13
February	99.65	43.9	2.27	80.93	41.5	1.95	80.77	41.0	1.97	87.95	41.1	2.14	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.69	40.7	2.13
March	101.23	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.05	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14
April	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.50	42.6	1.96	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.65	40.4	2.12
May	101.68	44.4	2.29	85.37	42.9	1.99	84.55	42.7	1.98	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14
June	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.67	40.5	2.14
July	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17
August	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.43	41.3	2.02	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.73	41.9	2.07	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	108.00	45.0	2.40	79.40	40.1	1.98	84.26	41.1	2.05	91.74	41.7	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.99	41.7	2.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$85.90	41.9	$2.05	$85.17	42.8	$1.99	$79.37	39.1	$2.03	$80.91	38.9	$2.08	$70.58	40.1	$1.76	$80.39	39.6	$2.03
1954: Average	82.35	39.4	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.39	38.5	2.14	71.15	40.2	1.77	82.26	38.8	2.12
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.98	41.5	2.12	80.22	38.2	2.10	81.86	37.9	2.16	70.49	39.6	1.78	86.98	39.9	2.18
December	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.09	42.1	2.14	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.36	38.8	2.20	71.51	41.1	1.74	88.88	40.4	2.20
1955: January	83.60	40.0	2.09	88.40	41.5	2.13	82.74	39.4	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18	70.75	40.2	1.76	87.82	40.1	2.19
February	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18
March	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20
May	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.62	40.1	2.21
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22
July	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.38	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.68	43.1	2.22	82.13	38.2	2.15	85.05	37.8	2.25	70.09	39.6	1.77	94.30	40.3	2.34

Transportation equipment—Continued | Instruments and related products

Year and month	Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
1953: Average	$82.00	40.0	$2.05	$79.19	39.4	$2.01	$73.49	40.6	$1.81	$73.69	41.4	$1.78	$89.23	42.5	$2.10	$74.16	41.2	$1.80
1954: Average	84.16	39.7	2.12	81.20	38.3	2.12	72.31	39.3	1.84	73.20	40.9	1.83	83.20	40.0	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86
November	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.38	39.9	2.19	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.56	40.3	1.85	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.58	40.2	1.88
December	89.38	41.0	2.18	88.40	40.0	2.21	71.19	38.9	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86	87.97	41.3	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
1955: January	88.51	40.6	2.18	87.34	39.7	2.20	75.14	40.4	1.86	75.17	40.2	1.87	86.92	41.0	2.12	75.79	40.1	1.89
February	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.81	41.5	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
March	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91
April	90.20	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.98	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90
May	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.16	77.36	40.5	1.91
June	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93
July	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94
September	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97
October	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.65	39.0	2.35	81.22	42.3	1.92	80.51	41.5	1.94	90.47	41.5	2.18	81.38	41.1	1.98

Instruments and related products—Continued | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Year and month	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
1953: Average	$79.00	42.7	$1.85	$66.74	41.2	$1.62	$58.69	40.2	$1.46	$77.49	41.0	$1.89	$66.98	41.6	$1.61	$64.06	40.8	$1.57
1954: Average	75.17	40.2	1.87	66.80	40.0	1.67	58.80	39.2	1.50	80.39	40.6	1.98	64.35	39.0	1.65	64.24	39.9	1.61
November	78.31	41.0	1.91	66.47	39.8	1.67	59.70	39.8	1.50	81.60	40.8	2.00	65.74	39.6	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61
December	78.09	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50	82.01	40.8	2.01	65.63	39.3	1.67	66.18	40.6	1.63
1955: January	76.38	40.2	1.90	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.65	39.1	1.50	82.82	41.0	2.02	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.93	40.2	1.64
February	76.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64
March	76.40	40.0	1.91	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64
April	76.59	40.1	1.91	67.94	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	65.76	40.1	1.64
May	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64
July	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	56.64	39.2	1.70	65.51	39.7	1.65
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.67	42.1	2.13	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.63	41.2	1.69

Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4]			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles		
1953: Average	$68.85	42.5	$1.62	$65.41	42.2	$1.55	$75.86	43.1	$1.76	$71.81	40.8	$1.76	$60.70	40.2	$1.51	$61.35	40.1	$1.53
1954: Average	68.15	41.3	1.65	65.00	41.4	1.57	73.98	41.1	1.80	72.14	40.3	1.79	58.74	38.9	1.51	58.82	38.7	1.52
November	71.81	43.0	1.67	68.37	43.0	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50
December	71.48	42.8	1.67	67.58	42.5	1.59	79.67	43.3	1.84	76.49	41.8	1.83	58.74	38.9	1.51	57.68	38.2	1.51
1955: January	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.53	41.1	1.57	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.08	40.6	1.80	59.52	38.9	1.53	59.75	38.8	1.54
February	68.81	41.7	1.65	65.36	41.9	1.56	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.07	40.7	1.82	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
March	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.99	41.5	1.59	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.92	39.3	1.55	60.92	39.3	1.55
April	69.22	41.2	1.68	65.76	41.1	1.60	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82	59.91	38.9	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
May	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52
June	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49
July	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.21	38.7	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52
August	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	60.04	39.5	1.52	59.40	39.6	1.50
September	73.96	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.53
November	75.69	43.5	1.74	69.93	42.9	1.63	88.06	44.7	1.97	78.17	41.8	1.87	62.62	40.4	1.55	62.83	40.8	1.54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$60.35	40.5	$1.49	$58.98	40.4	$1.46	$59.09	40.2	$1.47	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$64.80	40.5	$1.60	$76.33	40.6	$1.88
1954: Average	59.04	39.1	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50	57.09	39.1	1.46	67.87	40.4	1.68	66.47	39.8	1.67	78.74	40.8	1.93
November	59.04	39.1	1.51	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	66.40	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.7	1.94
December	59.80	39.6	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	58.58	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	68.51	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.93
1955: January	59.28	39.0	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.54	40.5	1.47	70.76	40.9	1.73	68.63	39.9	1.72	78.78	40.4	1.95
February	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.97	41.7	1.51	58.84	40.3	1.46	72.56	41.7	1.74	68.97	40.1	1.72	83.36	42.1	1.98
March	60.52	39.3	1.54	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	71.45	41.3	1.73	68.51	40.3	1.70	80.64	42.0	1.92
April	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94
May	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94
June	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94
July	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96
August	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.73	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94
September	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95
October	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98
November	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.98	40.9	1.76			

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and bus lines			Communication									Other public utilities		
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [4]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [7]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$77.12	45.1	$1.71	$65.02	38.7	$1.68	$54.39	37.0	$1.47	$92.23	42.5	$2.17	$74.25	41.7	$1.78	$80.51	41.5	$1.94
1954: Average	78.19	43.2	1.81	68.46	38.9	1.76	56.61	37.0	1.53	97.61	43.0	2.27	76.13	41.6	1.83	83.01	41.3	2.01
November	77.78	42.5	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85	85.28	41.4	2.06
December	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86	84.87	41.4	2.05
1955: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	69.63	38.9	1.79	56.89	36.7	1.55	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.25	40.9	2.06
February	79.37	42.9	1.85	70.98	39.0	1.82	58.62	37.1	1.58	100.42	43.1	2.33	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.66	40.9	2.07
March	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.54	99.56	43.1	2.31	77.19	41.5	1.86	84.08	40.8	2.06
April	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07
May	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08
June	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
August	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12
October	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14
November	81.08	42.9	1.89	75.76	40.3	1.88	64.80	38.8	1.67	105.47	44.5	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued												Retail trade					
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$81.56	41.4	$1.97	$76.41	41.3	$1.85	$82.15	41.7	$1.97	$71.69	40.5	$1.77	$54.88	38.2	$1.40	$38.96	35.1	$1.11
1954: Average	84.67	41.3	2.05	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.84	38.0	1.45	40.71	35.4	1.15
November	86.73	41.3	2.10	80.98	41.3	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.50	38.7	1.46	40.14	34.6	1.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.89	40.8	1.86	56.88	39.5	1.44	41.92	37.1	1.13
1955: January	85.06	40.7	2.09	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.14	40.4	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.65	35.3	1.18
February	85.05	40.5	2.10	82.61	41.1	2.01	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.96	40.3	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.07	35.1	1.17
March	85.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.88	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17
April	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17
May	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July	89.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20
August	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.95	40.6	1.92	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19
September	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.96	40.7	1.94	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.00	35.0	1.20
October	90.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	79.37	40.7	1.95	58.82	38.7	1.52	41.76	34.8	1.20
November	90.47	41.5	2.18	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.94	40.9	1.93	58.67	38.6	1.52	41.06	34.5	1.19

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																	
	Retail trade—Continued												Other retail trade					
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$44.88	35.9	$1.25	$58.89	39.0	$1.51	$73.92	44.8	$1.65	$44.96	35.4	$1.27	$62.31	42.1	$1.48	$64.65	43.1	$1.50
1954: Average	46.83	36.3	1.29	60.83	38.5	1.58	74.42	44.3	1.68	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.72	42.2	1.51	67.24	43.1	1.56
November	46.05	35.7	1.29	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	67.94	43.0	1.58
December	49.15	38.4	1.28	61.44	38.4	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.92	36.3	1.32	66.81	43.1	1.55	67.78	42.9	1.58
1955: January	47.03	35.9	1.31	61.18	38.0	1.61	75.68	44.0	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	65.30	42.4	1.54	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	46.28	35.6	1.30	61.02	37.9	1.61	76.91	44.2	1.74	46.24	35.3	1.31	63.87	42.3	1.51	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	46.77	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	78.68	44.2	1.78	45.50	35.0	1.30	64.14	42.2	1.52	67.62	42.8	1.58
April	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.6	1.61	80.00	44.2	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60
May	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.55	35.0	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61
June	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.77	44.2	1.85	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61
July	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63
August	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64
September	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66
October	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.63	34.8	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66
November	46.60	35.3	1.32	62.54	37.9	1.65	79.46	43.9	1.81	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.30	41.9	1.63	70.62	42.8	1.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [2]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [3]			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution [3]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1953: Average	$54.84	$82.94	$67.29	$38.40	42.2	$0.91	$39.69	40.5	$0.98	$45.71	40.1	$1.14	$81.52
1954: Average	57.39	95.02	70.08	40.13	41.8	.96	40.10	40.1	1.00	47.12	39.6	1.19	89.09
November	58.11	100.09	70.79	41.16	42.0	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	89.44
December	58.51	111.75	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.5	1.19	92.74
1955: January	58.97	110.82	72.22	41.26	42.1	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.41	39.0	1.19	93.98
February	59.02	108.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June	58.80	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	9.2	1.20	95.94
August	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	92.93
September	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.89
October	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.91
November	60.64	95.25	73.71	41.50	41.5	1.00	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.28	39.4	1.20	95.34

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1954 such employees made up 43 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1954 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93
1954: November	$73.57	$64.20	$88.29	$77.04	$40.40	$35.25
December	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1955: January	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
February	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
March	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
April	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
May	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
June	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
July	76.36	66.57	95.50	3.26	41.01	35.75
August	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
October	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
November [2]	79.52	69.15	96.92	84.28	40.60	35.30

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17
1954: November	$73.57	138.9	$60.92	$53.16	$68.18	$59.49
December	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	68.63	60.04
1955: January	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	59.85
February	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	60.38
March	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
April	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
May	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
June	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
July	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
August	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
October	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69
November [2]	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries[1]

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	[2]74.8	1.111	[2]1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.961
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1954: November	$1.83	$1.77	137.4	$1.94	$1.88	$1.67	$1.62
December	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62
1955: January	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
February	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63
April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
July	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66
August	1.88	1.81	140.5	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65
September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.66
October	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
November [3]	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity[1]

[1947–49=100]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Total [3]	111.0	111.7	111.5	109.8	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	103.5	101.5	113.3
Mining division	77.3	78.9	78.3	78.7	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	76.5	76.6	87.5
Contract construction division	112.9	125.1	132.3	129.3	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	118.2	115.9	123.1
Manufacturing division	113.0	112.0	110.7	109.1	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	102.0	103.8	103.2	101.1	113.6
Durable goods	122.9	120.1	117.7	115.8	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	109.4	107.5	125.2
Ordnance and accessories	375.4	372.3	383.9	383.9	386.5	395.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	431.7	502.2	798.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	92.7	96.4	97.5	99.3	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	92.2	85.0	93.0
Furniture and fixtures	112.4	113.3	111.9	108.6	100.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.0	101.7	102.0	96.5	108.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	112.6	113.5	113.4	112.1	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	101.6	102.1	99.0	106.6
Primary metal industries	118.2	116.3	116.8	110.9	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	98.7	96.2	94.5	113.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	121.0	121.2	118.7	116.0	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	110.6	108.3	123.4
Machinery (except electrical)	111.0	108.9	104.4	103.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	95.1	100.6	119.0
Electrical machinery	141.3	143.4	134.5	129.5	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	128.7	123.4	147.1
Transportation equipment	161.8	142.8	139.6	141.6	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	130.2	135.0	158.6
Instruments and related products	121.0	119.7	118.3	114.9	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	112.9	114.9	129.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	108.4	109.2	106.1	101.5	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	102.4	98.0	109.5
Nondurable goods	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	95.8	93.5	99.7
Food and kindred products	93.7	99.1	103.8	102.8	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	82.3	88.0	91.7	90.3	93.7
Tobacco manufactures	96.0	115.2	114.0	102.6	78.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	95.4	94.0	87.8	90.1
Textile-mill products	86.6	85.1	84.2	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.4	78.7	89.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	112.2	111.3	109.2	108.1	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	101.8	99.0	106.9
Paper and allied products	118.9	118.6	118.2	116.4	112.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	111.7	109.2	111.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	111.4	110.7	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	105.4	104.4	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	110.1	109.4	108.6	105.9	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	104.3	103.5	108.1
Products of petroleum and coal	93.0	94.6	95.3	95.8	97.0	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	91.2	92.2	93.8	95.7	100.9
Rubber products	123.9	119.4	116.3	112.4	112.0	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	104.3	97.0	111.6
Leather and leather products	93.1	95.3	94.9	99.1	94.8	95.5	89.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	94.0	93.3	90.6	89.9	96.5

[1] Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes only the divisions shown.

SEE footnote 1 on p. 220.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food [2]	Total apparel	Housing [3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services [4]
				Total [3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.6
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	113.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1039; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter."

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1954: Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Aug.	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Sept.	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
1954: Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	Oct.	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Nov.	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Dec.	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	1955: Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Feb.	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	Mar.	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	Apr.	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	Aug.	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6
Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	Sept.	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1
Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	Oct.	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9
1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	Nov.	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1
Feb.	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	Dec.	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel [2]	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel [2]
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(3)	1954: Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1950: Avg.	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Aug.	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Sept.	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
1954: Avg.	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	Oct.	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
1953: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Nov.	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Dec.	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	1955: Jan.	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Feb.	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	Mar.	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	Apr.	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	May	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	June	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
Sept.	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	July	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	Aug.	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5
Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	Sept.	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0
Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	Oct.	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0
1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	Nov.	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0
Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	Dec.	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

[3] Not available.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1954: Average	114.8	112.6	191.9	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	July	115.2	114.6	192.6
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6	August	115.0	113.9	192.3
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	December	113.1	115.0	189.1	September	114.7	112.4	191.8
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	October	114.5	111.8	191.4
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	February	112.4	112.6	187.9	November	114.6	111.1	191.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	March	112.4	112.7	188.0	December	114.3	110.4	191.1
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	April	112.9	113.9	188.7	1955: January	114.3	110.6	191.1
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	May	113.0	114.3	189.0	February	114.3	110.8	191.1
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6	March	114.3	110.8	191.1
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	July	114.1	116.3	190.8	April	114.2	111.2	190.9
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	August	114.3	116.6	191.1	May	114.2	111.1	190.9
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	September	114.1	115.4	190.8	June	114.4	111.3	191.3
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	October	114.2	115.0	190.9	July	114.7	112.1	191.8
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	November	114.3	115.0	191.1	August	114.5	111.2	191.4
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7	September	114.9	111.6	192.1
								October	114.9	110.8	192.1
								November	115.0	109.8	192.3
								December	114.7	109.5	191.8

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947–49=100														1935–39=100
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	June 1950	Revised series Dec. 1955
United States average [2]	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	101.8	191.8
Atlanta, Ga	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	196.6
Baltimore, Md	115.8	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	114.8	101.6	199.1
Boston, Mass	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	102.8	(3)
Chicago, Ill	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0	102.8	201.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.3	101.2	192.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.2	102.8	197.0
Houston, Tex	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	103.8	(3)
Kansas City, Mo	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.4	115.3	101.3	194.3
Minneapolis, Minn	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	102.1	(3)
New York, N. Y	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	112.2	100.9	185.4
Philadelphia, Pa	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.6	101.6	191.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	101.1	(3)
Portland, Oreg	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.4	101.1	193.8
San Francisco, Calif	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.7	100.9	198.1
Scranton, Pa	(3)	110.9	(3)	(3)	111.5	(3)	(3)	111.4	(3)	(3)	111.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

(1947–49=100)

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954
United States average	114.7	114.3	117.9	113.6	130.2	126.3	127.3	127.3	106.8	106.6	120.6	119.9
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	118.5	117.0	121.9	115.2	133.9	126.1	131.3	133.1	114.6	110.7	117.5	118.2
Detroit, Mich.	116.7	116.2	126.7	119.1	137.3	127.6	125.2	122.7	108.5	108.6	124.0	124.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.3	115.3	118.1	117.1	125.2	122.9	126.3	126.4	96.2	96.9	116.2	114.3
New York, N. Y.	112.0	112.2	111.2	108.3	126.5	124.6	129.5	130.8	104.0	104.2	121.0	121.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.8	115.6	124.4	117.6	136.2	133.7	134.3	137.9	112.3	113.0	125.2	123.9
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	117.1	115.7	124.0	115.5	128.6	121.6	124.4	125.7	109.8	106.3	125.0	118.0
Baltimore, Md.	115.8	114.8	113.4	107.5	136.5	133.4	135.3	138.9	116.4	117.1	123.3	123.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.2	113.3	116.8	109.0	137.1	126.3	122.5	123.5	98.8	99.3	116.3	116.3
St. Louis, Mo.	116.1	115.4	118.6	113.6	140.1	139.9	133.6	130.6	91.4	93.4	117.2	113.6
San Francisco, Calif.	115.9	115.7	110.7	111.7	125.7	123.7	140.7	141.3	105.2	107.6	117.4	115.5
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	116.2	115.3	121.6	114.7	138.1	130.8	124.4	122.0	114.8	118.0	119.9	119.4
Houston, Tex.	116.7	116.7	128.2	119.7	127.4	119.9	126.2	125.8	110.1	111.6	122.3	119.1
Scranton, Pa.	110.9	112.3	121.6	112.0	120.7	119.6	126.0	132.0	120.7	117.3	116.4	116.1
Seattle, Wash.	117.4	115.7	118.8	117.6	139.2	130.2	129.8	128.9	109.9	109.3	128.3	126.0
Washington, D. C.	113.7	113.5	116.6	111.0	122.6	118.6	131.4	129.4	105.8	104.6	130.1	129.9
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	114.5	113.5	114.4	111.8	126.3	124.3	135.9	132.8	106.6	105.2	118.6	118.5
Kansas City, Mo.	116.2	115.7	121.3	116.6	136.5	136.0	127.1	124.0	115.0	115.2	116.6	117.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.4	116.9	122.3	115.9	148.2	142.0	111.9	118.4	117.1	116.6	126.2	125.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.6	131.8	126.1	135.5	134.2	98.0	98.3	121.9	120.5
Portland, Oreg.	116.2	115.2	117.9	110.5	128.8	122.8	126.0	121.6	116.5	116.1	120.4	118.7

City and cycle of pricing	Apparel									
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel [3]	
	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954
United States average	104.7	104.3	106.1	106.5	99.1	99.0	119.8	116.9	91.1	91.1
Monthly:										
Chicago, Ill.	108.0	106.2	112.4	111.3	99.5	98.0	125.1	120.1	94.8	93.6
Detroit, Mich.	101.8	102.4	107.5	108.3	93.1	94.6	115.3	113.0	87.0	87.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	104.4	104.7	108.3	108.4	97.2	98.5	121.1	118.5	83.2	83.4
New York, N. Y.	104.3	103.7	106.0	105.9	98.2	98.0	119.3	115.9	94.2	94.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	105.7	105.8	103.2	104.8	104.8	104.6	113.0	111.2	92.2	92.9
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:										
Atlanta, Ga.	110.2	110.3	111.3	112.1	104.5	105.1	127.5	123.2	91.3	92.0
Baltimore, Md.	102.4	102.5	101.4	101.4	98.2	98.9	118.7	117.0	94.2	94.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	103.9	103.2	103.2	104.0	98.5	98.1	127.6	122.2	87.9	87.1
St. Louis, Mo.	103.7	103.7	106.1	107.8	96.1	95.7	121.3	118.9	95.4	95.8
San Francisco, Calif.	104.4	101.9	105.1	105.3	99.6	96.3	121.5	115.4	88.7	87.2
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:										
Cleveland, Ohio	104.4	104.1	107.7	107.9	97.3	96.8	118.8	118.0	92.8	93.0
Houston, Tex.	106.7	106.9	103.5	106.2	101.5	100.9	130.7	127.6	90.6	90.9
Scranton, Pa.	105.7	105.7	107.7	107.8	99.8	100.2	123.0	120.0	91.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	107.1	105.8	109.3	108.7	101.2	100.4	124.0	118.6	87.3	86.6
Washington, D. C.	102.1	102.3	105.1	105.4	95.6	96.8	117.9	114.7	90.5	90.5
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:										
Boston, Mass.	102.8	104.2	103.1	103.8	97.9	100.2	113.7	112.8	103.6	104.9
Kansas City, Mo.	104.7	104.6	107.3	107.1	99.5	100.1	116.5	114.2	88.0	88.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.5	101.8	101.9	113.4	113.9	92.5	92.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	102.2	103.7	104.5	106.3	95.5	96.5	115.7	118.4	97.3	98.7
Portland, Oreg.	108.0	107.5	110.5	111.2	101.8	100.4	121.6	120.6	95.6	95.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city—Cont.

(1947–49=100)

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954	December 1955	December 1954
United States average	120.8	119.7	131.1	129.4	111.5	109.1	128.0	125.5	103.4	105.4	120.7	117.7
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	131.2	128.5	(4)	(4)	110.5	106.2	131.8	124.6	105.2	108.4	124.5	121.1
Detroit, Mich.	122.5	122.4	(4)	(4)	114.3	109.0	121.4	119.3	106.8	109.0	114.0	110.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	126.7	125.1	(4)	(4)	116.2	113.6	(4)	(4)	103.5	106.7	125.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.	116.6	116.1	(4)	(4)	109.9	108.2	129.7	129.8	104.2	105.0	119.5	119.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.0	114.5	(4)	(4)	101.8	102.3	126.9	123.4	105.8	109.3	117.1	114.7
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	127.1	124.0	(4)	(4)	119.6	113.3	123.3	119.5	108.2	109.3	131.6	128.6
Baltimore, Md.	119.0	115.1	(4)	(4)	99.9	100.0	127.9	127.2	98.2	99.1	114.7	112.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	119.8	117.6	133.1	131.6	119.1	119.5	135.0	127.2	98.0	101.0	129.0	120.1
St. Louis, Mo.	122.5	119.9	138.1	135.5	103.8	103.8	141.8	138.7	102.5	101.3	125.3	119.8
San Francisco, Calif.	117.3	117.8	133.7	130.8	136.3	130.1	(4)	(4)	103.7	105.2	110.5	108.9
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	123.3	120.3	(4)	(4)	109.1	106.8	136.1	123.5	101.4	103.0	114.4	110.9
Houston, Tex.	124.5	124.8	(4)	(4)	106.7	106.6	(4)	(4)	102.2	102.4	127.8	130.6
Scranton, Pa.	116.0	115.7	125.0	123.0	119.1	112.2	132.2	133.2	98.7	101.0	109.7	110.0
Seattle, Wash.	121.9	119.7	(4)	(4)	88.8	88.5	131.8	127.3	103.8	105.6	115.3	114.2
Washington, D. C.	116.4	117.2	123.7	123.0	122.7	114.3	133.5	130.3	100.6	106.9	122.9	117.0
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	121.8	119.6	(4)	(4)	112.1	108.4	126.4	124.6	105.3	104.8	117.8	116.7
Kansas City, Mo.	122.0	120.6	138.4	137.0	122.0	118.0	116.1	112.1	102.4	104.5	125.1	122.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	121.3	122.1	(4)	(4)	118.8	110.0	118.8	113.9	99.7	106.6	120.2	121.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	116.4	117.0	125.1	123.9	123.4	118.8	119.4	119.7	102.1	105.1	118.9	120.0
Portland, Oreg.	119.6	120.1	(4)	(4)	107.8	107.8	132.1	128.0	105.0	108.0	114.1	112.0

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See tables D–2, D–4, D–7, and D–8, for food.
[3] See footnote 2 to table D–3.
[4] Not available.

TABLE D–7: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954
United States average [3]	109.5	109.8	110.4	107.9	108.2	109.2	123.9	123.9	123.3	94.6	97.1	102.2
Atlanta, Ga	108.3	108.1	110.0	106.4	106.2	108.3	116.3	116.2	117.0	96.8	99.1	104.9
Baltimore, Md	110.4	110.3	111.4	107.8	108.4	110.0	121.3	121.6	122.3	95.7	97.2	104.4
Boston, Mass	108.4	109.2	108.5	106.0	107.1	106.8	122.1	122.2	119.1	93.7	95.2	99.2
Chicago, Ill	107.6	107.8	108.2	105.6	105.9	106.7	119.5	119.0	116.7	88.8	91.8	97.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	110.4	110.3	112.0	108.7	109.0	111.1	123.6	123.3	124.7	94.1	96.8	104.3
Cleveland, Ohio	107.1	107.4	108.9	105.3	105.6	107.7	119.2	119.1	120.5	91.6	93.5	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich	111.5	111.9	113.0	109.9	110.4	111.7	118.9	119.1	119.8	93.6	96.0	102.2
Houston, Tex	107.7	108.1	109.8	106.3	106.9	108.8	117.6	117.8	118.2	91.9	95.0	98.7
Kansas City, Mo	105.7	105.5	107.1	103.7	103.4	105.7	120.3	120.5	120.3	87.9	90.5	97.9
Los Angeles, Calif	112.1	111.4	110.7	109.0	108.3	108.6	128.0	127.9	127.5	96.0	97.6	102.0
Minneapolis, Minn	111.7	111.6	109.9	110.8	110.6	109.1	125.4	125.5	125.4	92.0	93.8	97.8
New York, N. Y	108.7	109.9	110.1	106.9	108.4	109.0	128.6	128.7	127.3	97.4	99.5	103.4
Philadelphia, Pa	110.6	111.4	112.6	109.0	110.1	111.3	123.2	122.8	120.7	96.1	98.6	104.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	109.3	109.8	110.8	108.3	108.9	110.0	125.0	125.0	124.6	92.7	94.4	98.7
Portland, Oreg	112.1	111.2	109.7	110.7	109.6	108.8	124.6	124.1	124.4	97.0	99.5	103.7
St. Louis, Mo	110.2	111.5	112.3	107.9	108.9	110.1	119.0	119.1	118.8	91.7	95.8	102.3
San Francisco, Calif	112.5	111.9	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	130.8	130.7	130.3	101.2	102.8	105.9
Scranton, Pa	105.9	106.0	108.1	105.1	105.1	107.8	119.0	118.8	118.6	92.7	94.2	102.3
Seattle, Wash	111.6	110.9	110.8	110.6	109.9	110.5	127.8	127.4	127.4	95.9	99.5	102.7
Washington, D. C	109.7	109.9	109.7	107.6	107.8	108.1	121.6	121.7	120.8	92.6	94.2	98.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954
United States average	107.7	107.8	106.8	110.7	109.0	108.4	113.7	113.1	112.0
Atlanta, Ga	108.5	108.2	108.3	110.6	107.1	110.1	106.9	105.9	105.0
Baltimore, Md	108.9	108.9	109.1	107.9	109.0	105.5	113.2	113.0	112.6
Boston, Mass	114.3	114.1	111.4	102.1	104.7	106.2	107.1	107.9	103.7
Chicago, Ill	107.1	105.5	105.5	110.9	109.0	107.2	119.7	119.3	116.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	110.0	109.8	111.3	110.8	109.3	105.9	119.0	117.8	117.4
Cleveland, Ohio	104.9	104.5	103.5	104.7	103.3	103.9	116.8	116.5	116.1
Detroit, Mich	105.5	105.5	106.5	124.4	122.1	119.3	114.8	115.5	113.1
Houston, Tex	109.9	109.7	108.7	112.0	110.8	113.0	111.1	110.2	112.3
Kansas City, Mo	107.5	107.3	108.5	108.3	104.2	103.9	107.2	106.1	105.6
Los Angeles, Calif	103.0	102.9	103.3	115.6	111.7	107.0	112.6	111.1	110.5
Minneapolis, Minn	110.7	110.6	102.9	119.8	117.3	114.3	123.0	121.4	117.5
New York, N. Y	105.3	107.3	107.0	101.7	104.1	103.6	114.6	114.6	112.9
Philadelphia, Pa	112.8	112.8	112.5	109.2	110.4	110.2	113.1	113.6	112.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	109.5	109.3	110.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	122.4	122.5	120.9
Portland, Oreg	108.5	108.5	102.5	117.3	111.5	109.1	115.4	112.7	110.4
St. Louis, Mo	100.9	100.6	98.2	118.9	117.5	115.7	121.9	121.4	120.6
San Francisco, Calif	105.3	105.4	104.7	118.1	115.2	110.4	112.0	109.9	110.3
Scranton, Pa	107.7	107.5	108.3	102.2	100.0	102.0	111.1	111.2	109.8
Seattle, Wash	110.9	109.9	105.9	120.1	113.1	115.0	112.0	110.1	109.9
Washington, D. C	112.9	112.8	110.8	106.3	105.7	105.1	114.1	113.5	111.9

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D–8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	53.4	53.4	54.0
Biscuit mix [1]	20 ounces	27.1	27.1	27.4
Cornmeal [2]	pound	12.6	12.6	12.6
Rice [3]	do	17.4	17.5	17.6
Rolled oats	20 ounces	19.3	19.3	18.6
Cornflakes [4]	12 ounces	22.0	22.0	22.0
Bread	pound	17.8	17.8	17.6
Soda crackers	do	27.0	26.9	27.2
Vanilla cookies [5]	7 ounces	23.8	23.7	23.8
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak [1]	pound	87.1	88.1	92.3
Chuck roast [6]	do	47.7	48.6	52.7
Rib roast [1]	do	68.2	68.7	72.1
Hamburger	do	38.8	39.0	40.0
Veal cutlets [7]	do	108.9	109.0	107.9
Pork:				
Pork chops, center cut	do	67.2	73.2	77.2
Bacon, sliced	do	57.5	60.9	71.3
Ham, whole [8]	do	55.7	56.9	64.1
Lamb, leg [9]	do	66.2	67.2	68.9
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do	52.4	52.9	54.1
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	42.0	42.4	48.7
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [7]	pound			
Ready-to-cook [3]	do	49.7	51.2	49.6
Fish:				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [3]	do	42.5	42.4	43.7
Haddock, fillet, frozen [8]	do	46.0	45.5	48.3
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	58.7	58.4	53.8
Tuna fish, chunk [9] [10]	6- to 6½-ounce can	35.2	35.3	38.3
Dairy products:				
Milk, fresh (grocery)	quart	22.4	22.4	22.3
Milk, fresh (delivered) [1]	do	23.9	23.9	23.4
Ice cream	pint	28.8	28.8	29.2
Butter	pound	71.1	71.0	72.2
Cheese, American process	do	57.7	57.8	56.8
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	13.8	13.7	13.7
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries	10 ounces	30.6	30.7	30.7
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	18.9	18.9	18.5
Peas, green	10 ounces	21.4	21.4	19.4
Beans, green	do	23.8	23.8	24.2
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	12.8	12.2	13.5
Bananas	do	16.4	16.9	16.8
Oranges, size 200	dozen	53.6	53.6	48.2
Lemons	pound	19.0	18.0	18.5
Grapefruit*	each	10.3	10.6	

Commodity		Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Peaches*	pound			
Strawberries*	pint			
Grapes, seedless*	pound		18.6	
Watermelons*	do			
Potatoes [11]	10 pounds	47.8	47.1	78.1
Sweetpotatoes	pound	11.4	10.9	12.4
Onions	do	8.4	8.2	7.7
Carrots	do	17.1	14.9	14.2
Lettuce	head	17.1	15.0	14.4
Celery	pound	14.6	14.8	13.5
Cabbage	do	9.4	8.0	7.8
Tomatoes	do	27.6	27.8	29.1
Beans, green	do	21.8	21.4	21.8
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Orange juice	46-ounce can	35.2	35.4	35.2
Peaches	No. 2½ can	35.0	34.9	32.9
Pineapple [12]	No. 2 can	33.4	33.3	38.7
Fruit cocktail [12]	No. 303 can	26.6	26.6	41.0
Corn, cream style	do	17.7	17.6	17.5
Peas, green	do	21.6	21.6	21.4
Tomatoes [8]	do	15.3	15.2	14.8
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.7	9.7	9.7
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	35.0	34.9	32.1
Dried beans	do	17.1	17.4	18.2
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.2	14.1	14.3
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.8	14.8	14.5
Condiments and sauces:				
Pickles, sweet	7½ ounces	27.3	27.3	29.2
Catsup, tomato	14 ounces	23.0	22.9	22.3
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	91.6	93.0	105.3
Tea bags [13]	package of 16	24.2	24.2	36.1
Cola drink	carton, 36 ounces	32.4	32.4	32.2
Fats and oils:				
Shortening, hydrogenated [14]	3-pound can	88.7	88.9	35.4
Margarine, colored [8]	pound	28.5	28.8	29.3
Lard	do	19.7	19.9	24.5
Salad dressing	pint	35.2	35.2	35.6
Peanut butter	pound	54.9	55.2	50.4
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	52.4	52.3	52.3
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.6	23.7	23.7
Grape jelly	12 ounces	26.3	26.2	25.9
Chocolate bar [15] [16]	1 ounce	4.6	4.7	5.3
Eggs, fresh	dozen	69.0	66.4	53.6
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	3–4 ounces	8.6	8.6	8.5

[1] 45 cities.
[2] 39 cities.
[3] 31 cities.
[4] 37 cities.
[5] 43 cities.
[6] 42 cities.
[7] 44 cities.
[8] 5 cities.
[9] 35 cities.
[10] Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.
[11] Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.
[12] Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.
[13] Formerly bulk tea, ¼ pound, change effective August 1955.
[14] Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.
[15] Specification changed from 1-ounce to ⅘-ounce bar, effective January 1955.
[16] Formerly ¾-ounce bar. Change effective November. 1955.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Dec.[2] 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	June 1950
All commodities	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	100.2
Farm products	83.4	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	89.9	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	102.8	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	105.2	96.9	89.8
Grains	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.5	92.5	89.6
Livestock and poultry	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	79.4	74.0	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	105.0	107.3
Fluid milk	94.0	*95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	93.6	81.6
Eggs	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	98.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	90.1	65.1	64.0	70.6
Hay and seeds	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	94.3	93.8	87.6
Other farm products	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	139.4	156.4	157.7	122.4
Processed foods	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	103.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.2	*115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.9	116.8	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	58.2	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.9	107.2	107.2	107.0	108.2	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	107.8	*107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	106.0	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	112.6	111.3	111.6	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	203.4	136.9
Animal fats and oils	58.7	*65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	69.2	74.4	77.3	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	57.4	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	65.6	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	73.7	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	77.4	*77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.4	83.5	79.2
Other processed foods	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	98.4	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	119.7	*119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	114.9	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	93.3
Cotton products	93.7	*93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.2	89.9	90.0
Wool products	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	105.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	105.3
Synthetic textiles	84.9	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.5	86.7	87.3	87.2	91.3
Silk products	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	122.4	124.1	123.9	88.8
Apparel	99.1	*99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.4	92.7
Other textile products	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	76.9	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.7	*96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	91.8	99.1
Hides and skins	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	50.7	51.6	49.5	47.4	94.3
Leather	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.5	98.2
Footwear	115.4	*115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	102.7
Other leather products	96.4	*96.2	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	108.9	*108.6	108.0	106.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	108.7	108.5	107.5	102.4
Coal	109.4	*109.0	108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.2	104.8
Coke	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas	110.8	*110.8	109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	116.3	113.0	110.2	94.8
Electricity	94.3	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	97.8	97.8	99.5	100.1	100.7	100.7	101.3
Petroleum and products	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	110.4	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.7	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	108.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	117.4	96.3
Prepared paint	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials	97.3	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	95.8	96.2	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.6	93.6	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	61.0	61.8	59.3	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.2	*108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	108.8	108.9	101.2
Fertilizer materials	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.6	113.3	98.5
Other chemicals and products	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	107.9	91.1
Rubber and products	151.0	*150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	132.0	109.5
Crude rubber	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	151.3	146.0	137.6	129.0
Tires and tubes	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	134.9	106.1
Other rubber products	139.6	*139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	132.0	127.9	125.2	103.6
Lumber and wood products	125.1	*125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	120.0	112.4
Lumber	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.4	120.0	119.8	113.5
Millwork	128.8	*127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	128.7	129.0	130.4	130.3	110.9
Plywood	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.3	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	115.9	98.9
Woodpulp	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.6	90.6
Wastepaper	133.9	133.9	120.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	85.5	79.0
Paper	133.0	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	126.9	103.3
Paperboard	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	124.1	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	119.2	*119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.1	111.0	93.2
Building paper and board	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.4	127.6	127.6	106.3
Metals and metal products	143.9	*142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	129.8	108.8
Iron and steel	147.1	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	135.0	113.1
Nonferrous metals	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	127.6	101.8
Metal containers	138.0	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	109.0
Hardware	151.6	*151.6	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	143.3	142.6	142.3	111.1
Plumbing equipment	133.1	*133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	118.7	118.7	118.7	103.2
Heating equipment	117.4	*117.4	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.3	102.0
Structural metal products	128.0	*127.6	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	132.2	*132.1	131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.9	125.8	125.8	125.9	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Dec. 1955 [2]	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	132.8	*132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	126.2	*126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.2	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	143.0	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	132.6	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	148.5	*148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	136.9	136.6	135.1	134.7	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	141.2	*140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	128.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	133.3	*133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.0	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.8	126.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	126.7	*126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	117.4	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.7	103.1
Household furniture	116.5	*116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.9	101.8
Commercial furniture	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	106.2
Floor covering	129.2	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	109.1
Household appliances	106.3	*106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	108.5	108.7	109.4	100.1
Television and radio receivers	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	125.4	*125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	121.8	105.4
Flat glass	131.1	*131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients	125.9	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	105.7
Concrete products	120.2	*120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.4	104.5
Structural clay products	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.1	135.8	135.4	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	101.0	*101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	100.4	106.1	106.1	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	122.1	*122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	134.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.3	114.3	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous	88.7	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	98.0	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.9	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	112.9	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	86.8	93.7
Notions and accessories	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	101.3	101.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.6	103.5	96.6
Other miscellaneous	123.4	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	121.0	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
*Revised.

TABLE D–10: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1955												1954	1950
	Dec.[2]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June
All foods	98.5	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	101.0	95.0
All fish	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	105.7	100.5	92.4
Special metals and metal products	139.2	*138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	128.9	128.0	127.7	108.3
Metalworking machinery	152.6	*151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	140.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment	136.1	*135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	127.9	106.1
Total tractors	129.1	*128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.2	121.9	107.5
Steel mill products	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.8	114.9
Building materials	128.3	*128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.1	122.0	107.5
Soaps	99.1	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.9	97.4	96.9	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	82.9
Refined petroleum products	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	108.4	102.1
East Coast petroleum	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	105.5	105.3	105.3	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.5	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.9	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.9	103.1	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	123.4	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	116.4	116.0	115.7	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	124.7	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	121.5	120.5	120.1	118.9	118.6	112.6
All commodities except farm products	115.9	*115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.2	112.9	101.2

[1] See footnote 1, table D–9. [2] Preliminary. *Revised.

TABLE D–11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1955												1954	1950
	Dec.[1]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June
All commodities	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	100.2
Crude materials for further processing	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	97.3	96.1	96.6	96.7	94.3	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	75.9	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	91.2	89.2	89.7	90.8	87.7	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	108.0	107.6	108.2	106.9	105.4	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	114.7	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	107.4	107.1	107.8	106.4	104.8	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	125.9	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	105.7
Crude fuel	108.4	*108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	104.6	107.7	107.7	106.4	105.4	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	108.0	*107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.1	107.2	107.1	105.9	105.0	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	109.0	*108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	105.5	108.5	108.5	107.2	106.2	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.1	114.9	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	116.9	116.3	116.4	115.8	115.7	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	94.7	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.4	99.7	99.1	99.4	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.0	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	144.6	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	137.0	135.9	135.7	134.5	134.6	110.2
Components for manufacturing	137.4	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.4	127.3	126.4	126.0	104.0
Materials and components for construction	129.0	*128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	121.9	121.8	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	104.5	*104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.6	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.0	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	103.0	*102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	101.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.0	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.4	104.7	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable	124.2	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.4	118.3	118.3	99.6
Supplies	108.9	*108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	107.1	108.1	108.9	109.8	109.0	109.0	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing	131.4	*131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	123.2	123.2	123.6	122.6	121.9	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	101.4	102.6	103.7	103.1	103.3	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	81.5	84.5	87.2	86.3	87.9	93.4
Other supplies	115.6	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.9	112.4	111.9	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	111.5	*111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.6	110.2	99.7
Consumer finished goods	106.3	*106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	106.6	106.2	106.9	106.7	106.2	98.0
Consumer foods	98.7	*99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	102.3	100.7	102.5	102.1	101.2	95.7
Consumer crude foods	101.6	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	95.1	99.4	94.4	97.7	90.4	86.6	81.9
Consumer processed foods	98.4	*99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	103.1	102.0	103.6	104.3	104.0	98.3
Consumer other nondurable	108.6	*108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.0	107.8	107.4	98.0
Consumer durable goods	118.2	*117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	115.1	115.2	115.2	115.3	115.5	115.7	103.5
Producer finished goods	132.6	*132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.4	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	135.5	*135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	128.6	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.5	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	130.2	*130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.4	124.2	106.1

[1] Preliminary.
*Revised.

NOTE.—For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573	----------	2,380,000	----------	39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	----------	1,960,000	----------	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	----------	3,030,000	----------	50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843	----------	2,410,000	----------	38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737	----------	2,220,000	----------	22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117	----------	3,540,000	----------	59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091	----------	2,400,000	----------	28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468	----------	1,530,000	----------	22,600,000	.21
1955 [2]	4,200	----------	2,750,000	----------	28,000,000	.26
1955: January [2]	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.05
February [2]	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March [2]	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April [2]	325	500	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May [2]	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June [2]	500	700	500,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July [2]	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37
August [2]	450	650	220,000	380,000	3,000,000	.30
September [2]	400	600	240,000	430,000	2,800,000	.31
October [2]	400	600	225,000	320,000	2,600,000	.29
November [2]	225	475	90,000	190,000	2,650,000	.29
December [2]	175	350	50,000	200,000	2,000,000	.22

[1] All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1956	1955												1955
	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total
Total new construction [3]	$2,849	$3,177	$3,617	$3,953	$4,086	$4,101	$4,044	$3,881	$3,606	$3,283	$2,989	$2,698	$2,815	$42,250
Private construction	2,126	2,410	2,632	2,765	2,844	2,858	2,829	2,730	2,547	2,367	2,193	2,002	2,073	30,250
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,078	1,283	1,422	1,508	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,544	1,430	1,319	1,185	1,049	1,122	16,600
New dwelling units	975	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	1,270	1,190	1,085	960	1,030	14,990
Additions and alterations	73	92	110	116	119	119	127	133	133	106	79	68	71	1,273
Nonhousekeeping [4]	30	31	32	32	32	33	33	31	27	23	21	21	21	337
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	654	683	717	719	714	686	668	633	592	563	558	548	543	7,624
Industrial	228	226	225	218	213	205	199	190	184	184	186	187	186	2,403
Commercial	249	269	296	305	303	286	277	259	236	214	207	198	189	3,039
Office buildings and warehouses	104	107	110	105	102	99	95	90	89	85	82	83	84	1,131
Stores, restaurants, and garages	145	162	186	200	201	187	182	169	147	129	125	115	105	1,908
Other nonresidential building	177	188	196	196	198	195	192	184	172	165	165	163	168	2,182
Religious	58	63	67	68	69	68	66	62	58	54	53	53	55	736
Educational	41	43	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	40	41	39	42	499
Social and recreational	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	19	17	16	17	18	239
Hospital and institutional [6]	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	28	351
Miscellaneous	34	35	34	32	31	30	31	31	29	26	27	26	25	357
Farm construction	83	83	94	112	137	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	92	1,400
Public utilities	303	351	388	415	420	421	407	396	378	357	333	297	302	4,465
Railroad	27	29	30	32	34	33	31	30	29	28	25	19	20	340
Telephone and telegraph	55	55	60	60	65	65	65	60	60	55	55	50	50	700
Other public utilities	221	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	289	274	253	228	232	3,425
All other private [7]	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	16	14	14	13	14	161
Public construction	723	767	985	1,188	1,242	1,243	1,215	1,151	1,059	916	796	696	742	12,000
Residential building [8]	19	20	21	22	22	22	21	23	22	22	23	21	22	261
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	290	287	318	353	372	380	387	382	374	361	349	320	342	4,225
Industrial	30	31	35	43	43	51	64	68	71	71	77	76	90	720
Educational	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	211	202	190	178	182	2,442
Hospital and institutional	23	20	25	28	32	32	32	30	28	28	27	22	25	329
Other nonresidential	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	64	60	55	44	45	734
Military facilities [9]	97	106	115	134	133	129	122	120	106	98	82	77	78	1,300
Highways	165	200	355	485	510	500	480	430	375	270	190	150	155	4,100
Sewer and water	79	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	96	88	81	70	76	1,085
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [10]	25	21	25	30	35	36	31	27	20	16	14	11	13	279
Conservation and development	38	43	49	52	54	56	56	56	53	48	45	38	45	595
All other public [11]	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	9	11	155

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes major additions and alterations.

[4] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[5] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[6] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[7] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[8] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[9] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[10] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[11] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction [2]	Value (in millions)														
	1955											1954		1954	1953
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
All public construction	$651.2	$673.5	$733.3	$718.0	$704.0	$1,083.9	$811.1	$776.3	$778.0	$507.0	$521.6	$728.4	$566.1	$8,293.8	$8,470.8
Federally owned	98.0	94.8	122.0	55.1	42.3	308.1	114.6	118.0	141.9	78.2	82.5	87.2	92.8	1,407.1	2,154.2
Residential building	2.0	.1	.1	0	1.2	10.4	.8	.1	0	8.3	0	0	(3)	3.9	15.0
Nonresidential building	32.0	34.9	61.3	35.2	24.5	226.7	61.7	74.7	100.2	30.0	44.8	33.4	62.9	883.8	1,525.2
Educational	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.2	1.2	.1	.3	(3)	.1	(3)	14.6	13.4
Hospital and institutional	.3	1.1	3.3	2.6	1.2	40.3	2.9	6.7	5.8	.4	6.8	.4	16.5	72.9	29.7
Administrative and general	4.1	2.7	20.4	2.2	.9	7.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	38.7	45.7
Other nonresidential building	26.2	31.0	33.0	30.2	21.6	177.6	53.9	63.3	89.7	27.4	34.2	31.5	42.3	737.6	1,436.4
Airfield building	4.2	3.4	1.8	.4	1.2	27.3	9.3	10.4	17.5	4.9	14.8	9.5	7.7	89.7	71.9
Industrial	7.8	18.1	15.6	10.1	7.3	98.6	16.1	18.3	48.6	10.5	6.8	10.9	29.0	390.3	1,151.9
Troop housing	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.7	11.3	5.7	11.0	6.3	.6	3.7	3.2	.9	68.5	60.7
Warehouses	2.3	2.8	2.9	11.0	7.8	25.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	.4	82.3	64.7
All other	8.4	3.9	11.2	5.6	4.6	26.9	16.5	17.3	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.6	4.3	106.8	87.2
Airfields	15.1	9.1	4.6	3.8	2.7	18.3	9.7	17.9	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	7.0	152.9	103.9
Conservation and development	24.0	40.7	48.0	6.3	8.7	28.3	20.8	12.4	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.2	16.0	199.7	225.5
Highway	2.2	4.2	6.0	4.8	4.5	9.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	4.7	2.8	62.4	52.9
Electric power utilities	3.4	2.6	.6	1.8	(3)	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	66.7	156.8
All other federally owned	19.3	3.2	1.4	3.2	.7	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.2	6.4	2.7	57.7	74.9
State and locally owned	553.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	439.1	641.2	473.3	6,886.7	6,316.6
Residential building	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	12.1	254.6	331.5
Nonresidential building	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	240.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	203.6	2,869.4	2,258.7
Educational	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	153.0	2,077.9	1,629.3
Hospital and institutional	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	16.1	245.1	237.3
Administrative and general	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	12.9	253.5	147.8
Other nonresidential building	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	21.6	292.9	244.3
Highway	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	179.7	2,684.6	2,662.8
Sewerage systems	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	29.3	472.7	469.4
Water supply facilities	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	28.9	23.7	292.7	282.7
Utilities	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	15.8	197.4	185.3
Electric power	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	11.6	105.3	72.4
Other utilities	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	4.2	92.1	112.9
All other State and locally owned	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	115.3	126.2

[1] Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

[2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

[3] Less than $50,000.

TABLE F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building [1]

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Annual total
All building construction	$1,320.7	$1,540.4	$1,633.5	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$16,464.9
Private	1,202.1	1,410.5	1,515.2	1,630.8	1,534.7	1,765.4	1,716.4	1,711.1	1,638.8	14,806.8
Public	118.6	129.9	118.2	162.9	118.7	199.7	150.7	130.0	149.8	1,658.2
New residential building	735.1	928.1	1,011.0	1,118.3	1,024.5	1,189.4	1,219.1	1,217.4	1,154.0	9,990.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	721.6	915.8	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1,209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	9,854.5
Privately owned	717.7	900.8	990.9	1,082.9	1,007.5	1,150.1	1,184.0	1,193.5	1,127.9	9,695.2
1-family	674.0	844.1	928.7	1,015.8	954.2	1,082.8	1,102.6	1,124.9	1,034.7	8,918.3
2-family	14.5	14.3	15.4	18.7	16.8	20.0	20.8	21.7	26.1	210.7
3- and 4-family	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	87.6
5-or-more family	23.5	35.7	39.9	42.3	30.1	39.2	51.5	37.5	58.8	478.7
Publicly owned	3.8	15.0	9.1	18.2	8.9	18.1	25.1	7.1	8.2	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	13.5	12.3	10.9	17.1	8.1	21.1	10.0	16.7	17.9	136.2
New nonresidential building	467.5	462.2	477.8	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	5,005.8
Commercial buildings	154.8	141.2	149.4	195.4	178.5	197.2	168.1	156.2	146.9	1,591.5
Amusement buildings	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.5	9.8	10.3	12.3	10.2	6.0	97.6
Commercial garages	3.2	8.1	5.7	8.5	5.8	5.7	10.9	4.1	3.0	60.1
Gasoline and service stations	9.9	12.3	12.7	14.5	11.3	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.2	119.9
Office buildings	64.4	32.5	43.1	52.1	61.2	67.7	36.0	44.7	39.2	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings	70.6	82.0	81.2	112.8	90.4	100.2	95.5	83.7	86.5	859.3
Community buildings	159.5	159.7	171.3	172.9	153.6	212.4	174.0	164.8	184.9	1,870.5
Educational buildings	109.4	90.5	108.7	106.1	97.4	113.4	115.3	108.4	127.3	1,173.6
Institutional buildings	16.3	39.4	30.2	26.3	18.0	49.2	23.9	20.3	25.4	338.5
Religious buildings	33.7	29.8	32.4	40.6	38.2	49.8	34.8	36.0	32.2	361.5
Garages, private residential	12.6	20.0	23.7	20.9	18.9	20.8	20.4	19.7	13.1	166.4
Industrial buildings	92.1	79.7	77.7	68.4	66.7	85.5	65.7	65.8	74.0	662.3
Public buildings	19.6	19.7	13.6	29.7	23.9	37.3	18.6	24.9	26.4	304.6
Public utilities buildings	15.8	20.6	24.7	23.4	20.3	22.5	15.0	31.5	24.4	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings	13.1	21.2	17.3	15.2	16.2	19.7	15.9	14.6	19.5	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	1,468.4

[1] These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

[2] Revised.

TABLE F–4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Annual total
All building construction [3]	$1,320.7	$1,540.4	$1,663.5	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$16,464.9
Northeast	315.1	331.3	356.9	337.7	377.1	458.0	412.5	405.3	386.1	3,657.1
North Central	385.8	493.9	559.8	607.2	509.4	626.9	589.0	590.9	501.4	4,834.3
South	313.4	363.0	367.6	422.2	381.5	463.7	434.4	414.4	460.0	4,133.0
West	306.4	352.2	349.2	426.5	385.4	416.5	431.3	430.5	441.0	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	721.6	915.8	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	9,854.5
Northeast	157.6	206.4	211.0	221.5	237.2	276.2	271.4	263.1	244.9	2,157.1
North Central	214.0	281.8	349.4	376.0	315.4	380.6	397.5	384.5	314.1	2,905.8
South	173.2	202.7	212.9	239.5	214.1	256.7	263.5	255.6	281.8	2,340.3
West	176.8	224.9	226.8	264.2	249.7	254.9	276.7	297.5	295.3	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	467.5	462.2	477.8	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	5,005.8
Northeast	128.2	86.3	112.3	82.6	106.7	132.9	102.4	106.9	106.2	1,145.5
North Central	138.9	167.8	164.7	186.9	145.8	192.6	141.3	163.9	142.9	1,489.2
South	103.9	116.0	114.8	132.7	124.0	151.3	124.4	110.1	133.6	1,363.1
West	96.5	92.1	86.0	123.8	101.6	118.6	109.7	96.6	106.5	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	1,468.4
Northeast	26.5	36.6	32.6	30.1	32.0	40.9	37.0	33.6	32.8	335.9
North Central	28.5	42.3	41.9	41.3	46.0	51.2	48.3	39.3	42.7	404.0
South	34.9	38.7	35.5	41.7	40.7	49.3	43.7	39.2	36.9	391.2
West	28.4	32.6	34.6	36.3	32.1	38.9	41.3	34.2	33.0	337.3

[1] See table F–3, footnote 1.

[2] Revised.

[3] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State[1]

State and location	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Annual total
All States	$1,540.4	$1,633.5	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$1,223.1	$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas[3]	1,207.6	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,578.7	1,481.3	1,461.8	1,434.6	993.7	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	332.8	358.1	360.7	331.0	387.4	385.8	376.3	354.0	229.4	3,303.8
Alabama	14.1	17.8	13.6	13.4	16.2	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	135.8
Arizona	12.0	11.1	15.8	11.2	13.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.4	145.1
Arkansas	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	77.4
California	249.6	237.5	296.6	263.8	283.8	289.7	304.6	308.4	209.9	2,571.0
Colorado	26.0	22.7	24.4	27.9	24.1	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	245.3
Connecticut	23.9	34.1	30.6	31.3	36.8	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	320.4
Delaware	6.3	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	49.6
District of Columbia	6.2	7.8	3.3	4.9	15.0	5.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	72.7
Florida	67.6	57.4	76.8	56.8	69.5	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	649.7
Georgia	16.2	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	267.8
Idaho	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	30.5
Illinois	99.5	135.3	137.7	109.2	127.7	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	985.9
Indiana	30.2	40.9	29.7	38.2	38.9	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	340.8
Iowa	17.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	5.9	141.3
Kansas	30.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	34.1	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	168.8
Kentucky	13.0	17.4	22.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	15.7	13.4	8.4	170.7
Louisiana	21.2	24.5	25.4	19.9	28.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	34.6	216.8
Maine	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	30.2
Maryland	30.8	37.4	41.3	39.2	62.5	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	402.5
Massachusetts	43.2	40.8	35.9	46.9	47.1	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	391.8
Michigan	109.1	109.9	124.3	101.1	117.5	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	1,007.8
Minnesota	32.0	43.5	45.9	33.7	50.3	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	358.1
Mississippi	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	62.4
Missouri	26.5	33.9	33.7	30.5	34.9	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	304.6
Montana	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	39.7
Nebraska	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	77.8
Nevada	5.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	7.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	82.0
New Hampshire	2.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	27.6
New Jersey	76.1	77.0	64.7	85.2	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	686.3
New Mexico	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	72.3
New York	113.1	113.1	116.5	121.6	172.4	154.8	148.6	126.9	81.0	1,412.8
North Carolina	15.1	16.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	21.2	18.6	26.0	19.7	181.6
North Dakota	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.1	4.8	5.8	1.2	.3	29.8
Ohio	91.4	115.1	146.0	111.1	132.6	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	985.1
Oklahoma	8.7	9.7	14.9	12.9	14.2	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	137.4
Oregon	10.4	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.9	18.9	14.2	13.4	13.3	151.0
Pennsylvania	65.3	81.9	74.3	76.6	107.5	82.7	77.1	85.6	49.3	734.3
Rhode Island	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	44.5
South Carolina	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.7	15.7	6.0	67.3
South Dakota	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	32.7
Tennessee	16.0	15.5	22.6	20.5	21.9	20.3	21.7	19.0	14.3	209.9
Texas	83.0	76.2	87.5	88.1	89.8	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	946.4
Utah	9.3	8.0	15.0	9.3	16.8	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	105.1
Vermont	.6	.5	2.0	3.2	.6	1.3	.9	.8	.2	9.3
Virginia	42.5	33.5	39.8	32.5	54.9	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	420.1
Washington	25.7	32.6	36.1	34.3	36.9	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	375.3
West Virginia	6.9	7.0	5.4	5.4	7.5	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	65.1
Wisconsin	42.3	37.0	43.9	41.5	47.5	47.3	43.8	33.1	35.2	401.5
Wyoming	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	.9	23.2

[1] See table F–3, footnote 1.
[2] Revised.
[3] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started										Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location [3]						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950 [4]	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	898,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955 [6]	1,329,900	1,310,800	19,100	975,900	354,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	14,551,698	14,359,760	191,938
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(7)	63,800	26,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	619,993	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,100	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	12,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter [8]	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,030	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September [8]	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter [8]	272,000	268,000	4,000	195,400	76,600					3,033,774	2,985,460	48,314
October [8]	107,000	106,600	400	77,200	29,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,198,452	1,193,920	4,532
November [8]	90,000	89,200	800	64,500	25,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	998,046	990,120	7,926
December [8]	75,000	72,200	2,800	53,700	21,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	837,276	801,420	35,856

[1] The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

[2] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

[3] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[4] Housing peak year.

[5] Preliminary.

[6] Not yet available.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

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